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Prof. E.M. Shepard 1904

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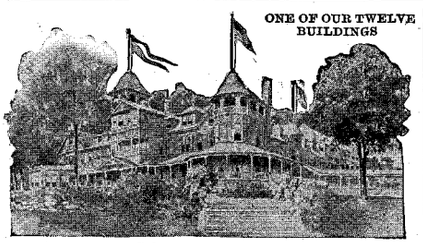

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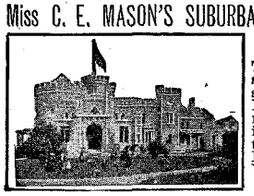

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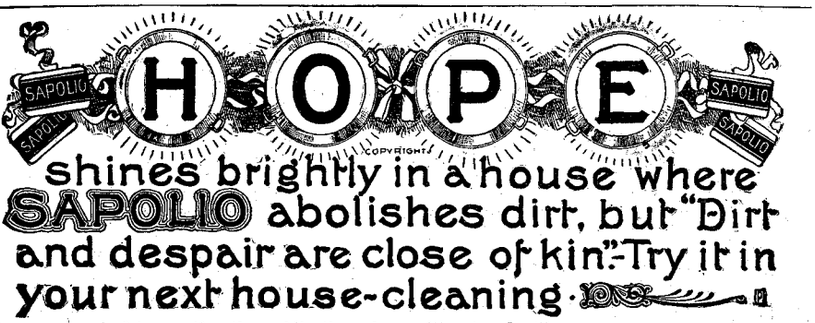
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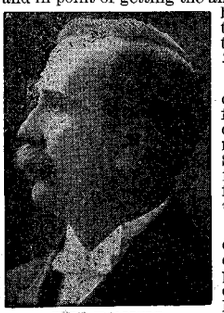

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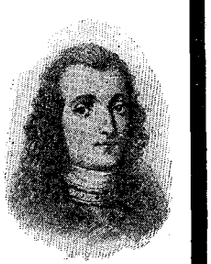

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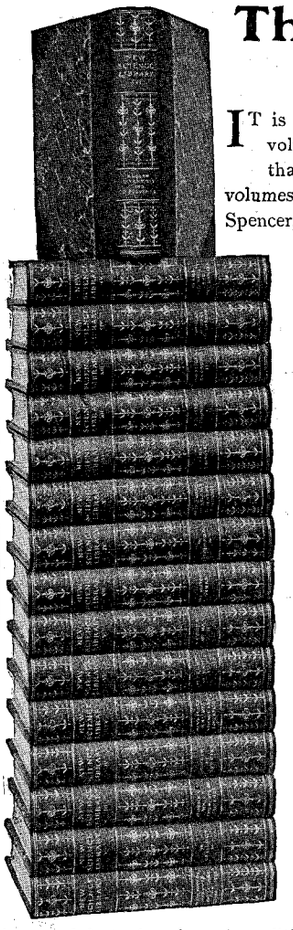

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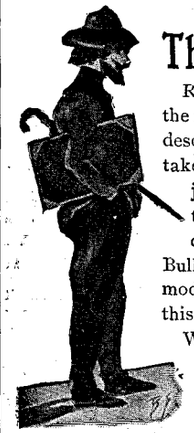

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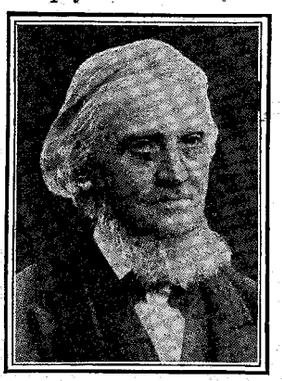

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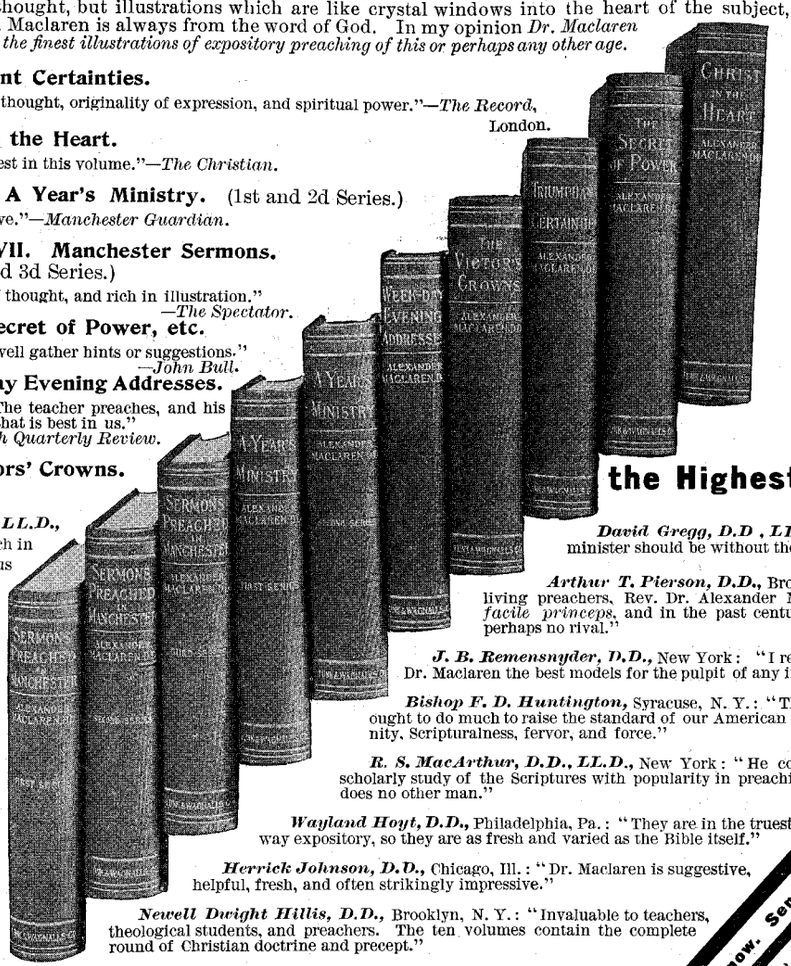

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Subscribers and exchanges are requested to notice that our offices have been removed to Nos. 44-60 East 23d St., New York City.

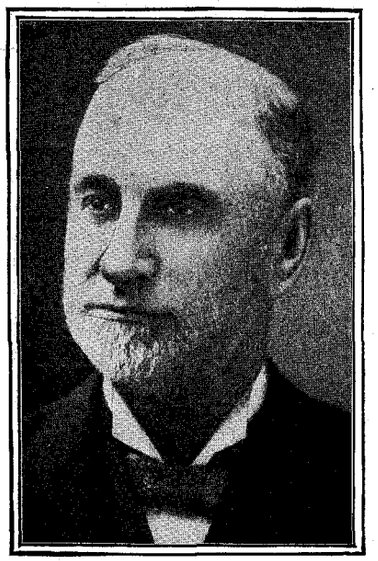
TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE VERMONT WARNING.

JUDGE PARKER, in his speech to the Democratic editors at Esopus last week, spoke of the big Republican majority in the Vermont state election as an "admonition" to the Democrats to greater efforts; and Editor Pulitzer, of *The World*, in a letter read on the same occasion, called it a "warning." The New York *Times* (Dem.), the principal Parker paper, tells "the gentlemen at the Democratic headquarters" that the Vermont result is a warning "that they are losing ground daily," and it adds that if they "will get out among the people of this community, they will probably hear from all sorts and conditions of men in the street and elsewhere the almost universal opinion that they are making a losing fight."

JEFFERSON DAVIS (DEM.),
Elected Governor of Arkansas for the third time, but by a greatly decreased majority.

Only twice in its history, so far as we have any record, has Vermont given a greater Republican majority than it gave last week—once in 1868, and again in 1896. In 1900 the Democratic vote at the September election was greater than this year. The significance of all this is shown in the accompanying table from the New York *Herald*, where it is seen that whenever the Republican majority in Vermont's September election has risen above 25,000, the Republican national ticket has won in November, and when it has fallen below, the Democratic ticket has won. Last week the Republican margin was 31,500. The Republican vote last week was about the same as four years ago (a little over 48,000), but the Democratic vote fell off from 17,129 to 16,521. This Democratic ebb in Vermont, the shrinkage of the Democratic majority in Arkansas to half its normal size, in last week's state election there, and the Republican victory in Oregon in June by the biggest majority ever known in that State are hailed by the Republican press as omens of victory. "Mr. Parker is thus miles out of the race before he begins to run," declares the New York *Press* (Rep.). Why, says the New York *Globe* (Rep.), Judge Parker was nominated for the express purpose of bringing back the Eastern Democrats, and here we find that "instead of drawing back into the party Democratic voters who left it in 1896 and in 1900, and drawing into it with them new voters, his candidacy is shown to be weaker than Bryan's was." "He will be a worse beaten candidate than Bryan was four years ago," agrees the Brooklyn *Standard Union* (Rep.). The Arkansas result is interpreted by the New York *Evening Mail* (Rep.) to mean that the Bryan Democrats are refusing to vote with their party. The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.) states the Republican view of the situation thus:



CHARLES J. BELL (REP.),
Elected Governor of Vermont by the third largest majority in the history of the State.

"It was clear from the start that Parker, to win, must arouse a Parker tidal wave. He has not. For a few days after his telegram to St. Louis he aroused enthusiasm. Nothing has since. His speech of acceptance fell flat. His personality has no weight. No issue is moving the deeper tides of public feeling.

"Each issue launched by the Democratic convention has collapsed. The tariff, imperialism, trusts, the money power, Panama, extravagance—which of these does any man honestly see affecting voters? None. The effort to make President Roosevelt himself an issue has failed. It is as clear as day that neither Parker nor his party has any special power to draw votes or change them. The two parties remain, lined up, as they were before. Since 1900 the Democratic party has not gained. The Republican party has not lost.

"The American people do not propose to alter the triumphant march of the great national policy which has gone on from prosperity to prosperity and from one swelling tide of national dominance and success to another for eight years past."

Turning to the Democratic papers, the Hartford *Times* (Dem.) thinks that many Vermont Republicans who were willing to vote for Governor-elect Bell will refuse to support Roosevelt; and the Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind.) suggests that the vote of a farming State like Vermont is no guide to tell how the workingmen of the

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cities in Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Indiana will vote. The Brooklyn *Citizen* (Dem.) believes that the Republican managers induced a big Republican vote in Vermont by corrupt means for political effect.

Judge Parker, in his speech to the Democratic editors, said:

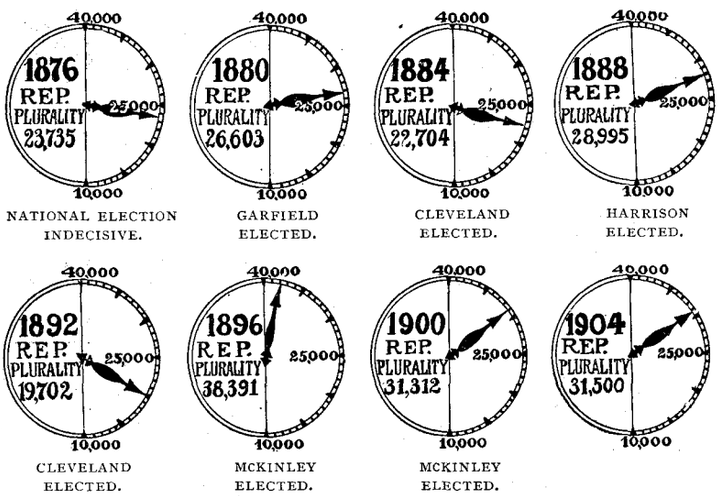
"The coming election is not to be determined by the September vote in hopelessly Republican States, for local issues, and candidates even, are handicapped; but the result in Vermont on Tuesday admonishes us, and there can be no harm in giving voice to the admonition, that the harmonious cooperation of all and the elimination of personal, factional, and unimportant differences, involving no surrender of principle, are essential to success."

Editor Pulitzer, of *The World*, in his letter, suggests that Judge Parker abandon his "too judicial" attitude, and throw more "inspiration, energy, promptness, and aggressive impulse" into the campaign, and not let the canvass be "mismanaged" by "small politicians." To quote:

"The result in Vermont reported to-day should be accepted as a warning, not as a discouragement. Remember that the largest total vote ever cast in Vermont is only fifty-six thousand, about one-tenth of the vote of New York City alone. The Democratic vote is usually only ten or twelve thousand, and was never more than twenty thousand, which is less than the Democratic vote in single wards in New York. It is absurd to suppose that the result of the Presidential election is decided, or even foreshadowed, in the fastnesses and farms of the little Green Mountain State. The contest is to be fought out in New York, the Empire State, whose habit it is to vote independently; in the rich and populous industrial cities of Connecticut and New Jersey; on the wide plains and in the busy marts of Indiana, Wisconsin, and Illinois, and in the doubtful States of the farther West. There are signs of a reaction against protection, privilege, and plutocracy; against personal government, militarism, extravagance, and the political power of the trust. Mr. Roosevelt's weakness as a candidate in his own State has been demonstrated at every election. Should he carry the country in November, as it is possible that he may, the adverse vote of New York would serve as a salutary check on his usurpation of power, and no effort should be spared to secure this result. The lesson of the Vermont election is that the Independents and the Democrats must work with increased vigor and under a more thorough system. Truth may be self-evident, but it is not self-enforcing. Truth is mighty, but it will not prevail without all the aids of publicity. Truth must be proclaimed, illustrated, established, enforced. Most important of all, Truth must have a leader.

"The result of the Vermont election makes it, in my judgment, all the more imperative that Judge Parker shall realize and perform his duty to the millions of honest voters who seek no office, look for no personal gain in this election; but who see in him an ideal and a hope, and aspire to preserve through him the institutions they love. The people need a judicial Chief Magistrate, but not too judicial a candidate. The judge is trained to look at both sides of a case; the candidate should have his hands full in looking after his own. From the judge is expected cautious deliberation; from the candidate, inspiration, energy, promptness, and aggressive impulse. It is the part of a leader to lead in the combat of ideas, in the conflict of principles, in the denunciation of public wrongs, in the presentation and enforcement of Truth.

"It is because I so strongly desire Judge Parker's election that I speak so plainly on this subject. I admire his judicial temperament. I appreciate the great personal sacrifices he has made in accepting the nomination. But, having accepted it, I earnestly beg of you, when you see him to-morrow at Esopus, to urge that he accept also the full responsibilities of his position; that he will not permit the campaign in New York—the pivotal State—to be mismanaged by the small politicans who beset him; that he will in the next sixty days be even more than heretofore the people's leader and teacher, their tribune and advocate."



When the Republican majority in Vermont, in the September election of a Presidential year, falls below 25,000, a Democratic national victory in November is looked for; when it rises above 25,000 a Republican victory is expected. This year the Republican majority is 6,500 above the 25,000 mark.

VERMONT AS A POLITICAL BAROMETER.

SUCCESS OF THE ST. LOUIS FAIR.

A FEW months ago some of the newspapers seemed to regard the St. Louis Exposition as doomed to failure on the financial side. It will be remembered that then the revenue from the Exposition fell so far below the estimates of the directors that some uneasiness was evinced in government circles as to their ability to meet the semimonthly payments on the government loan. Now the daily receipts cover the daily expenses and leave a margin of about $10,000. It is reported that more than half the government loan of $4,690,000 to the fair has been repaid on the dates promised, and the rest will be cleared off promptly. The attendance for four complete months, May to August inclusive, is placed at 9,119,556. The attendance at the World's Fair in Chicago for the corresponding months was 13,775,026.

"The people are being impressed with the fact not only that the fair is of unprecedented magnitude," says the Chicago *Record-Herald*, "but that it is of superb quality, and not likely to be equaled in any respect for many years."

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* declares that the fact that there is a margin on the right side in the receipts "marks the complete success of the great undertaking in all respects," and it goes on to say:

"In all the stages of preparing for the fair and in conducting it St. Louis has been well aware that, in addition to the difficulties that could be foreseen, others would arise, and that certain serious questions in the case could not be answered in advance. One of these related to the extent of the desire to visit even the greatest of international expositions at this time, and in this part of the world. A happy solution of the point has arrived. The people are streaming in from all localities, and the tide from distant States and countries is rising steadily. Most of the Eastern visitors fixed their coming for the autumn, a season of proverbial comfort and beauty in the Mississippi Valley. November, as a rule, is a mild, agreeable month in St. Louis, and the prolongation of the fair until December 1 is a wise provision. There will be no better time to study the countless instructive features grouped in the vast palaces. With so many attractions and distractions on every hand, it is not easy to get down to the solid departments, but the time approaches when the motto must be, 'Now, or Never.'

"Whether the favorable margin of fair receipts is to be much or little is a matter of comparatively little interest to the people of this city. They rejoice that the exhibition is a triumph in its material objects. Making money was not one of them. A world's fair that clears off its obligations is a sufficient financial success.

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Its purpose is something far above the box-office point of view. The last doubt has been removed in St. Louis. The multitudes are coming. They want to see what has been organized with infinite public-spirited labor and at great cost. A failure in the attendance would have been a reproach on the country, and, in fact, on civilized appreciation and interest in current progress."

The Atlanta *Constitution* remarks:

"Whatever opposition may have been offered at the time to the attitude of the Government as creditor to an enterprise of merely semi-public nature, the news that it will be reimbursed without delay and that the fair stands to realize handsome profits, will be very gratifying to the public generally. The enormous detailed work of the exposition was projected, inaugurated, and is being maintained at a time not notable for bulging prosperity in many sections of the country, and much credit is due President Francis and the unselfish men associated with him for their herculean efforts compelling the success of the undertaking. Praise is due also to the private and corporate money interests, which evinced a willingness to come to the aid of the exposition in the hour of its apparent need."

IS THE CAMPAIGN HONEST?

THE favorite Democratic explanation of the defeats of 1896 and 1900 has been the charge that the elections were bought by immense corruption funds contributed to the Republican treasury by the trusts. The accusation is renewed this year by Mr. Hearst's New York *American* (Dem.), which avers that the Republicans are trying to influence the voters with money. The Republican campaign fund in 1896, according to *The American*, amounted to $6,000,000; in 1900 it amounted to $5,000,000, and this year it has already reached $6,750,000, with enough more in sight to bring it to a round $10,000,000. Moreover, *The American* knows just what each trust has contributed. William Rockefeller had a rather chilly feeling toward Mr. Roosevelt, we learn, until the torpedo-boat *Chauncey* anchored between the Japanese destroyer and the Standard Oil warehouse at Shanghai; but upon hearing of that, "he is reported to have flung up his hat for Roosevelt" and "sent word to Bliss to draw on his corporation for any amount up to $1,000,000." J. Pierpont Morgan, too, we are told, regarded Mr. Roosevelt without enthusiasm until the Administration appointed his banking firm the fiscal agents to handle the $40,000,000 Panama payment—"now Morgan can not do too much for the President." The steel trust is put down for $750,000, the sugar trust for $800,000, and the other trusts for smaller amounts, down to the "Uneeda" biscuit trust, which comes forward with a modest $200,000. To turn from one Democratic authority to another, the New York *World* (Dem.) lets us into the secret of how all this is done. Chairman Cortelyou, it recalls, was formerly head of the Department of Commerce and Labor, and as chief inquisitor of the trusts he knows their crimes and can threaten them with all the terrors of the law unless they pay up. The other Democratic papers do not seem to be taking up this idea of Mr. Cortelyou's operations, however, and the Detroit *Free Press* (Ind. Dem.) remarks concerning *The American's* story that "about all there appears to be lacking to make that $10,000,000 Republican campaign fund a reality is the first figure." A peculiar feature of the discussion of corruption in this campaign is the fact that little or nothing is being said about Democratic corruption, whether because Democratic incorruptibility is taken for granted, or the reverse, is not stated.

Albert Halstead assures us, in a *Review of Reviews* article, that the Republican campaign is being conducted along the lines of strictest morality. "In the solicitation of money," he declares, "there are no promises and no pledges to corporations or others." Further:

"The campaign for the election of Theodore Roosevelt to the Presidency will be conducted in harmony with the high ideals that have controlled his political career. The Presidency will not be mortgaged to any interest. No corrupt use of money to debauch the electorate, and no shady transactions to achieve success, will besmirch his record or belie his preachments. He would not accept the Presidency tainted with fraud. Chairman Cortelyou would not be a party to corrupt practises. The President and his manager are in full accord on this."

The editor of the magazine, however, who is high in Republican councils (Dr. Albert Shaw), tempers this sweeping statement by the following editorial paragraph upon it:

"It is fairly certain, therefore, that we shall have good intentions on both sides as respects the use of money to promote success, altho everybody familiar with political conditions is sadly aware that in extensive parts of the Eastern States which are to form the battle-ground there is shocking venality. The fact that

"HE'S GOOD ENOUGH FOR ME!"

A cartoon, by Davenport, published in the New York *Evening Mail* and other Republican papers, and circulated as a campaign poster.

NO COMPLAINTS.

"HE'S GOOD ENOUGH FOR ME!"

(With suitable acknowledgments to the Republican campaign committee.)

—Opper in the New York *American*.

CAMPAIGN REPARTEE.

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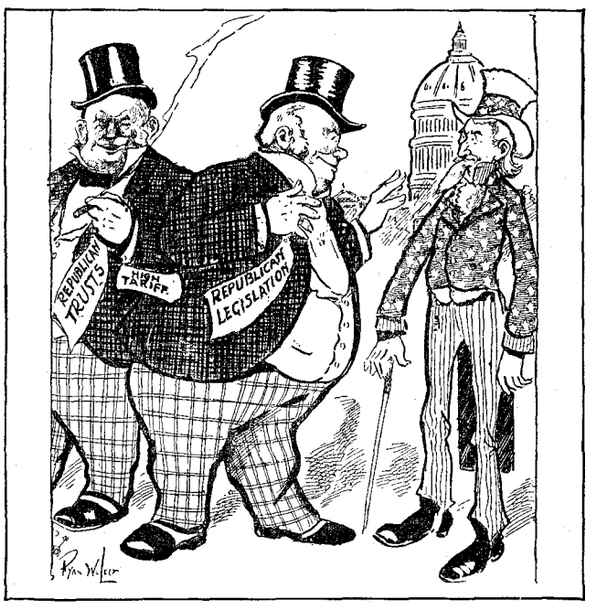
voters can be bought creates a strong temptation to make careless use of campaign funds, especially in States necessary to victory and abounding in voters who always expect to be paid for coming to the polls."

The editor of *Harper's Weekly*, in looking at this aspect of the campaign, beholds Chairman Cortelyou menaced by two perils. He observes:

"Our present practical diagnosis of the situation is that the chief danger to the Republican ticket lies in the big campaign funds utilized successfully by Mr. Hanna in 1896 and 1900. Each year more than five millons of dollars were raised and expended. A good many of these dollars went, of course, for literature, clerical



THE SIAMESE TWINS.

"Surely, you wouldn't ask any one but me to make tariff laws for my brother!" —Walker in the Charleston *Post*.

and oratorical expenses, etc., but a very fair percentage must have gone to 'workers.' There is no such direct vote-buying nowadays as there was when Indiana was split up into blocks of five, but there is no doubt that many, many thousands of tried and true citizens, who incidentally have the privilege of voting, were paid pretty liberally for the time they gave in the service of the Republican management in 1896 and 1900. Now every politician is awake to the danger of suddenly withdrawing rations previously supplied to this class of mercenaries. Resentment but mildly expresses their sentiment; revenge takes possession of their hearts, and is supplemented by a very practical determination to 'teach 'em a lesson.' How large the class is this year can not be estimated with accuracy by one not in possession of the private records of the recent campaigns, but it is pretty big and it is confined within the borders of States where every vote counts. There are two reasons why we consider that in this condition lies the chief menace to Republican prospects. One is that there exists no common peril making possible the raising of so great a fund, and the other is that Mr. Cortelyou would not know what to do with it if he had it. Moreover, we do honestly believe that both he and his chief would rather be beaten than profit by unworthy agencies. So there you are!"

The Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.) emphasizes as follows the idea that Chairman Cortelyou is using his knowledge of trust offenses as a contribution-extractor:

"There never was a more scandalous abuse of power or a more unprincipled defiance of decent public opinion than was this transfer by President Roosevelt of an official investigator and curber of great corporations to be a solicitor and collector of campaign funds from them. It multiplies the evils of the spoils and plunder system in politics.

"The department of commerce was instituted, on the President's theory, to be a corrector of the abuses and corrupt political power of trusts and great corporations. In reality it is made an incentive and ally to strengthen this pernicious power. It provides a safe and sure plan by which the trusts can pay their debts to the party that sustains and creates them. That is what the whole business means. It is to extract pay from corporations and combinations for what the government largess confers on them. That is the common talk of the day. It makes an auction-block of the suffrages of the people. Peddles out concessions and favors for great donations of money for political purposes. It corrupts the whole body of our politics and demoralizes the people. It enforces the truism that protection is the mother of the trusts, the creator of their tremendous power in politics and the arbiter of government favors, which mean government money applied to corrupting political purposes."

GOVERNOR LA FOLLETTE ON THE WISCONSIN SPLIT.

ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE, governor of Wisconsin and the central figure in the controversy now raging within the lines of the Republican party of that State, declares it to be a fight between the people and the railroads for the legislative control of the State. In stating his side of the case in *Collier's Weekly*, Governor La Follette presents himself as the champion of the people's rights, and promises that if he wins he will make the railroads pay up the $5,000,000 taxes which they owe the State. On the other hand, he believes that if he is defeated the railroads will continue to have their own way. The main issues back of the Republican quarrel relate, according to him, to the corporation control of the state government, equal taxation, and a primary election law. Governor La Follette endeavors to show that for more than ten years he has persistently directed the attention of the people to the legislative corruption arising out of the present caucus system of nomination. Under this system, he holds, the railroads have taken a direct part in the legislation of the State and have been taxed according to their reported earnings. This, Governor La Follette says, "amounted to a self-assessment." He has been attempting to obtain legislation by which the people may choose, by direct nomination as well as by direct election, the officers to govern the State, thus doing away with machine and lobby rule. The governor states that in 1898 both parties in Wisconsin declared for the "just and equal taxation of each individual and every corporation transacting business within the State, and for the nomination of all candidates by direct vote."

In 1900 and in 1902 these pledges were renewed in the Republican platform, but each time, Governor La Follette charges, the Administration has been defeated in its efforts to bring about these reforms. In some instances men have accepted nominations tho "secretly pledged to violate the promises of the party," and "railroad companies, many large manufacturers and favored shippers boldly and openly coerced their employees into voting at the caucusses and into active campaign service against the Administration." But the chief obstructions to the governor in fulfilling the platform pledges have been the minority wing of his party and a lobby representing the railroads. The governor writes on this point:

"It can not be claimed that these pledges were not understood. The issues were discussed throughout the State in every precinct again and again, year after year, by the press, by pamphlets, speeches, and addresses. And yet the will of the majority has been overthrown. The promises made in 1898, in 1900, and in 1902 have been violated or only partially fulfilled. For years a powerful lobby, representing public-service corporations, joined with the minority, representing the old political machine which ruled Wisconsin legislation for a generation, have succeeded in defeating pledges made in good faith by the party in convention and approved in full faith by the people at the polls. A constant warfare has been made upon a Republican Administration which has committed no crime, been guilty of no wrong, unless it be wrong to endeavor to keep the promises made by the Republican

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conventions and ratified by the overwhelming majority of the people in the elections."

This year La Follette's platform, in addition to commending the primary election measure and approving the law passed for *ad valorem* taxation of railroads, pledges the enactment of a law "creating a street-railway commission, empowered to fix and enforce reasonable transportation charges so far as they are subject to state control." The "stalwart" faction, which is headed by the two United States Senators and all the prominent Republican politicians of the State, seems to be opposed to La Follette on these points. The Democrats of Wisconsin have seized this opportunity and have placed in their platform a plank calling for a primary election measure.

Governor La Follette goes into detail regarding the state convention at which the split occurred and shows why the convention which named him for governor should receive the national party's approval. He regards the action of the national committee in throwing out his delegates to the Chicago convention as "the work of a railroad aggregation responding to the demands of railroad presidents over the country, who had rushed to the relief of the presidents of the Wisconsin roads." Both Republican conventions named the same thirteen Presidential electors. In spite of the fact that the "stalwart" faction has been recognized by the national Republicans, the case has been brought before the state Supreme Court to decide which faction is "regular" and under which head the names of the thirteen electors are to be placed. Under a provision of the state law, eleven of these electors have already demanded that their names be placed on the La Follette ticket. Governor La Follette says further:

"The real parties to this Supreme Court case are the railroads upon one side and the people of the State upon the other. If the bolters, backed from the beginning by the railroads, win, it will naturally lead the corporations to hope for the defeat of the Administration, and with it the repeal or nullification of the new railway tax law, which makes an increase of upward of seven hundred thousand dollars in their taxes. The defeat of the Administration ticket would insure the defeat of all legislation to establish a railway commission with power to reduce their transportation charges in Wisconsin to a reasonable rate, lopping off at least twenty-five per cent. of excess charges now made to Wisconsin shippers over the amount paid for like shipments in Illinois and Iowa, where they are complaining of excessive rates. The defeat of the Administration ticket would mean the surrender of the State's claim for the collection of hundreds of thousands of dollars in past-due taxes, out of which the companies have defrauded the State year after year, under the old license fee law for the taxation of railroads, by regularly withholding from the reports of their gross earnings in round numbers a million dollars a year. This has been disclosed under an investigation of railroad books and accounts, prosecuted by this Administration, extending back over a period of only five years, in which over five millions of dollars of gross earnings not reported for taxation have been discovered. Verily, the railroads are the real parties in interest behind the case now pending in the Supreme Court."

"With the success of the national ticket eliminated," says the Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Rep.) in commenting on the article, "good citizens would wish for the triumph of the governor. . . . On the general surface the La Follette cause is right and the Senatorial clique is wrong." The Milwaukee *Sentinel* (Rep.), chief organ of the "stalwart" faction, replies to the governor as follows:

"No amount of abuse of corporations will be permitted to sidetrack the real issue—good government and honest Administration—this fall. The demagogical cant about the right of the people to vote directly for the nomination of candidates for office coming from a man whose Administration is smothered in scandals will deceive few voters when the facts are presented to them from the platform in every school district in the State. . . . It is a safe bet, however, that when the record of this Administration is finally and completely written no Republican will be found who would even suggest his election to the office of dog-catcher. . . . . .

If Governor La Follette can make himself believe that he can win permanent success by playing the Dr. Jekyl and Mr. Hyde rôles, he is counting on accomplishing more than mortal man has ever been able to perform. Even John Alexander Dowie, the premier religious charlatan, can not hold permanent sway over his misguided, fanatical followers, and the political Dowie, R. M. La Follette, is in much more serious difficulties because of pending exposures to be added to those which already have proved that his Administration is honeycombed with corruption."

AFTER THE BATTLE.

LIAO-YANG'S failure to turn out another Sedan is a reverse for the newspaper prophets. Ever since the war commenced they have been looking for a Sedan; but Sedan is now abandoned, and the scene is changed to "the retreat from Moscow," with Kuropatkin, in the rôle of Napoleon, hurrying his shattered army along through an inhospitable country. A Russian official in St. Petersburg was quoted recently as saying that the Russian plans for the future "depend largely on the Japanese." While awaiting these future developments, our newspaper war critics are expressing their admiration for the Russian and Japanese soldiery, who fought almost continuously for thirteen days, the Japanese flinging themselves again and again at the Russian works around Liao-Yang, and the Russians hurling them back with equal fury. It is reported from St. Petersburg that Kuropatkin had about 143,000 men, and Oyama is thought to have had about 200,000, a total of nearly 350,000. The Russians state their losses to be 17,000 and the Japanese place theirs at 17,539. These losses are compared with the 55,000 loss at Gettysburg, where 180,000 men were engaged for three days; and with the losses at Waterloo, where 57,000 out of a total of 190,000 were killed or wounded in one day. At Leipsic, in 1813, 480,000 men were in battle for three days, with a total loss of 116,000 killed, wounded, and captured. Many smaller battles show a greater percentage of loss than Liao-Yang.

To restate the plan of the battle in a word, the Russian center and right withstood the Japanese until Kuroki tried to turn their left flank; then Kuropatkin reinforced his left wing heavily and held Kuroki back while he withdrew his main army to the north.

Fine Soldiery, Poor Strategy.—"My honest opinion is that there was nothing strategically excellent in the handling of either army. If strategical success has been attained by either belligerent, the honors rest with General Kuropatkin, who can declare he has defeated the main object of the Japanese operations.

"As to the tactics of the Russians, they obviously cling to the cardinal error of overmanning defensive positions, while the sole spirit of the Japanese tactics, as illustrated by the operations of the divisions under the command of General Oku, was sledge-hammer frontal attacks.

"That General Oku commands the finest infantry in the world I am satisfied. I do not believe that any other army could for five consecutive days deliver eight unsuccessful general infantry assaults against intrenchments and still persevere.

"Of the cavalry of either belligerent I know nothing, there being no evidence that the mounted branches accomplished anything anywhere in the Liao-Yang campaign."—*The New York Times's Correspondent.*

A Plan to Block Russia.—"The present operations must soon slacken from exhaustion, and it is likely Mukden constitutes the final goal of the present campaign. The further course which Japan will pursue will then become a matter of intense interest. If she turns the conquered territory over to China, as we suggested yesterday and as she has promised, she will be doing just what Russia has all along declared she herself intended to do. Efforts by Russia to regain the lost ground would in that event strip from her action all the diplomatic pretenses which she has heretofore employed and would exhibit her policy without disguise as one of aggression upon the Chinese Empire.

"This phase of the situation would be emphasized if Mukden should be turned over to the Chinese army under General Ma. It would be in keeping with Japan's astute policy to make the Chinese Government a buffer between herself and ejected Russia, and such a maneuver would give the struggle a new aspect by putting in

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Russia's way obstacles of an international character. Russia could strike at Japan on the sea or in northern Korea without raising complications involving the question of Chinese neutrality, and the indifference with which Japan has treated Russian military operations in northeastern Korea looks like a willingness to let that region remain as a war zone. If Russia proves obdurate to any suggestions of a settlement, Japan may have recourse to the policy of restoring southern Manchuria to China while retaining Liao-Tung peninsula as Russia's successor in the cession made by China of that region. Such an arrangement would leave out Korea as ground upon which Russia could continue the war without violating Chinese territory, and the care with which Japan has fortified her position and enlarged her resources in that country suggests that she has all along contemplated the possibility of being eventually compelled to rest upon the defensive. Baron Hayashi at London long ago outlined such a course."—*The Pittsburg Gazette.*

No Hope of Early Peace.—"It is difficult to conceive of the Russian autocracy humbly yielding to Japan after only one campaign, however disastrous that campaign may be. Russia has too much at stake to accept defeat without making as long and desperate a struggle as possible. What is known as prestige and 'honor' would be utterly lost if the empire failed to show itself possessed of dogged resolution in the face of adversity. Russia has too many enemies elsewhere, and her interests in the continent of Asia are too vast to permit this war to end with an easy Japanese victory.

"The autocracy, too, must feel that the whole system of Czarism may be at stake. It was never more severely criticized by the rest of the civilized world than it is to-day; it never carried a heavier load of odium; it never before has been brought more sharply into contrast with the contrary principle of democracy. A humiliating demonstration of the weakness of absolutism at just the point where it was supposed to be most efficient might now lead to the overthrow of the Russian Government at home. Russian statesmen can not have forgotten that the present French republic arose over the ruins of the second Napoleonic empire. If Kuropatkin has been able to escape the fate of Bazaine at Metz and of the French Emperor at Sedan, the autocracy at home are not likely to invite the spread of the spirit of revolution through lack of energy and stubbornness in carrying on the war.

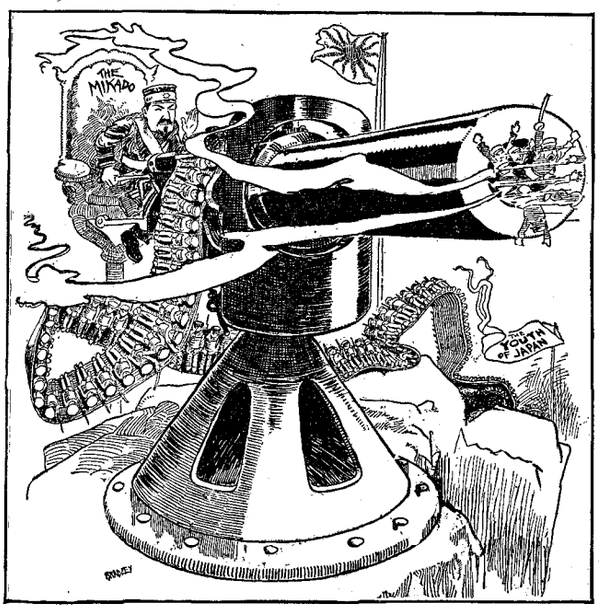
"The Russian oligarchy's chances in a long war are not easy to estimate, but it would be a mistake to assume, as so many do, that it is not still capable of great efforts. The valor of Russian soldiers is not to be denied, and certainly the battle of Liao-Yang fails to prove that Russia is positively a military weakling. There has thus far been no such display of impotency, stupidity, and military ineptitude as France displayed in 1870, and France was reputed to be the greatest military Power in Europe when the war with Prussia broke out. Russia is fighting her enemy at a distance of 5,000 miles, and the enemy is acknowledged to be as brilliant, resourceful, and brave as the world has seen in many a year. To determine whether Russia has made a disgraceful exhibition of her military prowess, it were necessary first to consider whether any other European Power, placed at the western end of the Siberian Railroad in this conflict could have done much better. It is probable that the Germans, with their greater aptitude for scientific preparation and attention to detail, and their superior thoroughness in conception and execution, could have made a better record up to date than the Russians have, yet it is very doubtful that any nation in Europe could by this time have brought the Japanese to their knees. The tremendous momentum, both material and spiritual, with which Japan began the war, was bound to carry her far against any Power in the world that met her in the mountains and on the plains of Manchuria.

"The Russian masses are deserving of pity, with the prospect of a long and perhaps hopeless war before them. Their poverty will be intensified, while their sons will be sacrificed by the tens of thousands. We may count it one of the cruelest wars that the spirit of imperialism, the clutch for empire, has brought upon any people."—*The Springfield Republican.*

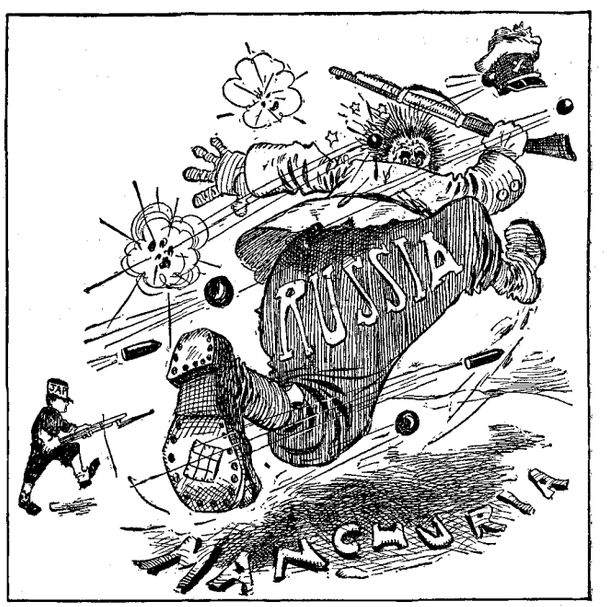
MR. ROOSEVELT'S CHALLENGE TO THE DEMOCRATS.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S attitude in his letter of acceptance is described by the Philadelphia *Press*, a strongly Republican paper, as that of "a political gladiator." He stands firmly upon the acts and policies of his Administration, and defies the opposition to declare their policy clearly upon any one of them. Panama, executive "encroachment," the coal strike, the merger suit, the gold standard, capital and labor, the civil service, the tariff and the trusts, the deficit, and the Philippines are all discussed, and the Administration policies defended. The discord and indecision of the Democrats on some of these issues are treated with sarcasm, and they are asked to state plainly whether they intend to reverse any of the policies now in force. His arguments for his policies are in the main the same ones that have been urged before, and which have been considered from time to time in these columns. What is new is his note of challenge, throughout the letter, defying the Democrats to declare their intention to reverse any part of the Republican program. He says in his concluding paragraph:

"There is not a policy, foreign or domestic, which we are now



MERELY A QUESTION OF AMMUNITION.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News.*



"WHAT ARE YOU LAUGHING AT? DIDN'T I PROMISE TO EVACUATE?"
—Evans in the Cleveland *Leader.*

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

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carrying out which it would not be disastrous to reverse or abandon. If our opponents should come in and should not reverse our policies, then they would be branded with the brand of broken faith, of false promise, of insincerity in word and deed; and no man can work to the advantage of the nation with such a brand clinging to him. If, on the other hand, they should come in and reverse any or all of our policies, by just so much would the nation as a whole be damaged."

He taunts the opposition party with its family jars and indecision thus:

"It is difficult to find out from the utterances of our opponents what are the real issues upon which they propose to wage this campaign. It is not unfair to say that, having abandoned most of the principles upon which they have insisted during the last eight years, they now seem at a loss, both as to what it is that they really believe, and as to how firmly they shall assert their belief in anything. In fact, it is doubtful if they venture resolutely to press a single issue. As soon as they raise one they shrink from it and seek to explain it away. Such an attitude is the probably inevitable result of the effort to improvise convictions, for, when thus improvised, it is natural that they should be held in a tentative manner.

"The party now in control of the Government is troubled by no such difficulties. We do not have to guess at our own convictions, and then correct the guess if it seems unpopular. The principles which we profess are those in which we believe with heart and soul and strength. Men may differ from us; but they can not accuse us of shiftiness or insincerity. The policies we have pursued are those which we earnestly hold as essential to the national welfare and repute. Our actions speak even louder than our words for the faith that is in us. We base our appeal upon what we have done and are doing, upon our record of administration and legislation during the last seven years, in which we have had complete control of the Government. We intend in the future to carry on the Government in the same way that we have carried it on in the past.

"A party whose members are radically at variance on most vital issues, and, if united at all, are only united on issues where their attitude threatens widespread disaster to the whole country, can not be trusted to govern in any matter. A party which, with facile ease, changes all its convictions before election can not be trusted to adhere with tenacity to any principle after election."

This letter "will be enough to satisfy the minds of independent voters that if elected Mr. Roosevelt proposes to press forward his costly and dangerous imperialistic schemes," declares the New York *Herald* (Ind.); and the New York *World* (Dem.) says of his declared intention to continue his present policies:

"The same policy of reckless extravagance in expenditures; of blustering overlordship toward the smaller states in this hemisphere, as outlined in the Cuban letter; of 'standing pat' to the monopoly-fostering tariff; of dropping an attorney-general as soon as he had won a notable case against a combination of corporations; of appointing an ex-official inquisitor of corporations a collector of campaign funds from them—the same policy of substituting personal for constitutional government whenever the President thinks he can 'do things' quicker or better on his own motion than through the slower and old-fashioned methods of law.

"Well, to paraphrase the great Lincoln: 'For those who like this sort of government, this is just the sort of government they would like.' Mr. Roosevelt leaves no room for hope of reform or amelioration through the lessons of experience. He stands by everything he has ever done, and 'stands for' everything he has ever said. If the people elect him, they will have four years more of 'the same way.'"

The New York *Press* (Rep.) calls upon Judge Parker to reply. It says:

"Does Mr. Parker propose to disarm the navy and stop building war-ships? Does he mean to reduce our little regular army of 60,000 to a few battalions, or does he want to wipe it out? Would he stop the work of reclaiming arid lands by irrigation? Would he adopt a niggardly and unjust policy toward the veterans who deserve the justice, if not the gratitude, of the wealthiest and most prosperous nation on earth? Will he dare to advocate the Gorman policy of abandoning the Panama Canal? Does he urge the lessening of postal conveniences to rural districts? Would he abolish the census bureau and the custom houses, and the consular and diplomatic service? And does he mean to wipe out the Department of Justice, now so active against his friends of the trusts, and save something there? Will he scuttle the Philippines in the first, second, third, or fourth year of his term? The sooner he would do that the more money he would save.

"Mr. Parker, we are sure, will make no straightforward pledge to reverse any of the policies which he now condemns only by innuendo or indirection. If he should make one, he will not attempt to fulfil it, and if he should attempt to fulfil it, he probably would be prevented by his own party."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE Japs ought to call in James J. Hill to show them how to get possession of that Manchurian railroad.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

THE baby llama in Lincoln Park is reported to be thriving. Nothing is said about the Younghusband.—*The Chicago Evening Post.*

HAS ALREADY DISCOVERED KUROKI.—Kuropatkin may yet discover the North Pole if Oyama keeps on crowding him.—*The New York American.*

"KUROPATKINED" may be adopted by the baseball reporters as a word signifying that one has been caught off his base.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

THE Japanese soldier receives forty-five cents a month. Can not something be done to protect Russia against the pauper labor of Asia?—*The Louisville Courier-Journal.*

THE savage Igorrotes at St. Louis have given up dog meat and are clamoring for chicken. Some Methodist missionary has been working to good advantage.—*The Washington Post.*

THE Japs consider it the greatest of good fortune to be killed in battle. Perhaps Kuropatkin is cunningly scheming to deprive them of the glory they covet.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

THE Russians and Japs show no disposition to adopt General Corbin's plan of having the fighting stopped at 3 P.M. each day in order to give the officers time to dress for dinner.—*The Washington Post.*

AN Esopus boy swallowed a Parker button the other day and suffered intensely until it was removed. There is at least one person in this country who now knows exactly how Mr. Bryan must feel.—*The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.*

THE Philadelphia Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has arrested a man for riding a sick donkey. The reason why Tom Taggart has given over all hopes of making a canvass in the Keystone State is now understood.—*The Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.*

BY his presence at the opening of the "Subway Tavern," a model saloon for the promotion of temperance, the Reverend Bishop Henry C. Potter has rendered the cause of sobriety a great service. His speech on that occasion has furthermore shown this noble clergyman in his true greatness. We have repeatedly had occasion to express our high admiration for Bishop Potter for the manly stand he has taken regarding excise matters in general and the question of Sunday opening in particular. This new proof of his tolerance and liberal views must endear the reverend gentleman to the heart of every advocate of true temperance.—*The American Brewer, New York.*

THE WEST—"What we want is wheat binders, not spellbinders."
—Brinkerhoff in the Toledo *Blade.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

ARE BOOKS AND BOOKMEN PASSING AWAY IN GERMANY?

TO the writing of many books there is an end, according to one of the most prominent Russian publicists and journalists, whose pen-name is Boukva. Writing from Leipsic, long famous as one of the great centers of publishing, this observer says, in Moscow's most liberal and respected daily, the *Rousskya Viedomosti*, that even in Germany, a country claiming intellectual preeminence, to say nothing of Europe at large, the business of writing and publishing serious and substantial books is decaying. The Leipsic publishers and book-dealers are as pessimistic as the best German authors, and congresses have been held to discuss remedies for the evil. The Russian journalist quotes a leading publisher as saying:

"Yes, this business is dead—or at least dying. Books? Who now wants a book, and for what? Books are read nowadays only by professors, maniacs, pedants, and prisoners condemned to solitary confinement. Books cost money and time, and contemporary readers have neither. Why should one pay several marks for a single book when for the same amount one can fill a whole shelf with manufactured periodical rubbish? And how is one to get time for books when the struggle for existence hardly leaves a moment of leisure? Men think of the existence of books either in railway carriages or—in bed, when they desire to fall asleep with the least delay."

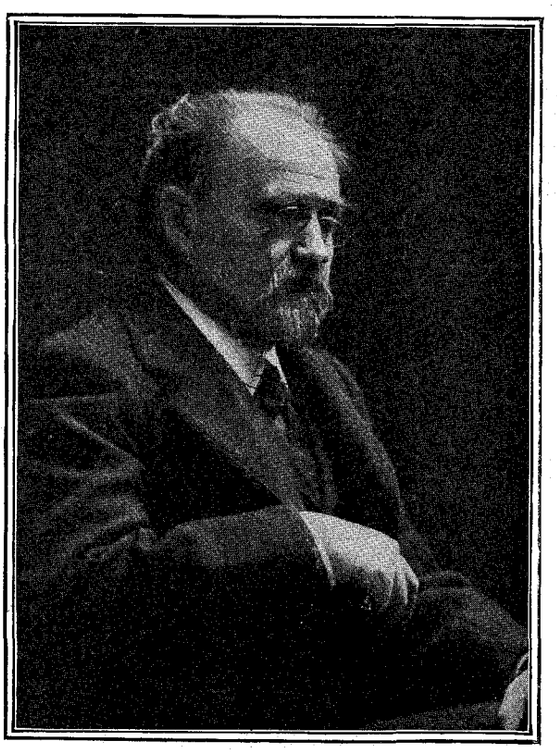
The writer declares this outburst to be a somewhat paradoxical expression of a general feeling. Authors complain of publishers, publishers blame the public and sneer at authors, while the public ignores both. To quote further:

"The attitude of the publishers toward scientific men and authors is one of chilly indifference, even of scornful contempt. Often they decline even to receive men who come with applications or propositions of a business nature. To them everything is stale, antiquated, uninteresting, superfluous. Everything has been said; everything has been printed and consigned to the storeroom. A book which can count on no more than a total sale of three or four thousand copies is rejected by publishers as a hopeless proposition. They will not put it out, at their risk, even if the author foregoes all compensation.

"The pay for literary work is positively appalling in its beggarliness; $250 for a book of many hundreds of pages, representing original work, is considered a good honorarium. Translations, literally, bring in cents, not dollars. The writing profession finds itself in a wretched condition."

The writer goes on to give further evidence of the decadence into which the book business has fallen. Serious as the German periodicals and newspapers are, he says, they devote astonishingly little space to book reviews and discussion of the literary output. The editors say that their readers skip lengthy reviews as dull matter, while short notices of a purely descriptive character are scarcely distinguished from "reading advertisements" that are paid for by the publishers.

Finally, it is asserted that in the less intellectual countries the literary situation is no better. The "street" is in control, and the street demands "light and entertaining" reading. It has become impossible to live by writing books.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



EMILE ZOLA IN HIS LAST DAYS.

Zola was "certainly, and in some respects essentially, a reformer," says his biographer, and "the growth of humanitarian and reforming passions in his heart and mind became so powerful at last that the 'novelist' in Zola seemed as nothing."

EMILE ZOLA, NOVELIST AND REFORMER.

MR. ERNEST ALFRED VIZETELLY, whose labors as editor and translator have had a principal share in making the writings of Emile Zola familiar to the English public, tells, in a volume of some five hundred and fifty pages, the story of that remarkable Frenchman's life and work. Mr. Vizetelly depicts Zola as "certainly, and in some respects essentially, a reformer"; and describes the growth of humanitarian and reforming passions in his heart and mind until "at last the 'novelist' in Zola seemed as nothing." Zola had, moreover, faith in his chosen methods, and the courage to persist undeterred through years of misunderstanding and misrepresentation. He was "a writer with a purpose, and one who wished to reach the majority." On this point Mr. Vizetelly enlarges:

"If an author desires to bring about some reformation in the community, it is natural that he should begin by portraying it. If he wish to elucidate certain social, scientific, and psychological problems for the common good, it is essential that he should in the first case state them. In that event, say some pedants, he must confine himself to treatises of the accepted form. But the author answers No, for such treatises would not reach the greater number, and the purpose would then remain unfulfilled. To reach them he must approach them in the only literary form for which they care: he must embody his views in novels. 'I have, in my estimation,' said Zola, 'certain contributions to make to the thought of the world on certain subjects, and I have chosen the novel as the best means of communication. To tell me that I must not do so is nonsense.'"

But Zola has been accused of abusing this means of communication. Mr. Vizetelly writes in denial of the charge:

"The oft-repeated assertion that Zola confined himself to portraying the ulcers and sores of life is contrary to fact. He undoubtedly found more evil than good in the community, and he insisted on the evil because it was that which needed remedying. But he blamed nobody for extolling the higher side of life. He denounced the writers who cast a deceptive and often poisonous glamour over the imperfections of the world, he railed at many of the people who pretended to be very good, for he was not deceived by hypocrisy and cant; but, at the same time, he never held that mankind was naturally evil. He attributed its blemishes to its social systems, its superstitions, the thousand fallacies amid which it was reared, and his whole life was a battle with those fallacies, those superstitions, and those systems."

Mr. Vizetelly characterizes the famous Rougon-Macquart series, the twenty volumes of which were produced during a period of twenty-four years, as "an unexampled achievement." "It is more self-contained than 'La Comédie Humaine,' in writing which Balzac really had no definite plan." No volume of the Rougon-Macquart series, says Mr. Vizetelly, is in itself a really complete

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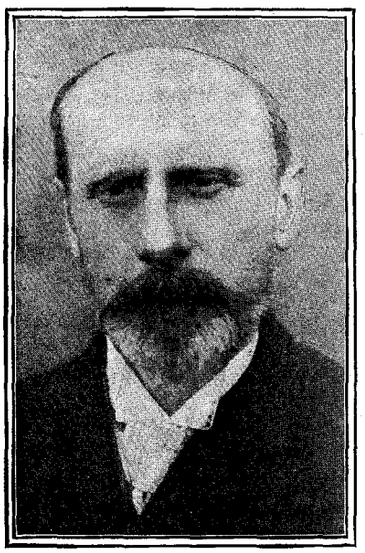
work. "The series indeed is the book, the volumes are but chapters of it"—chapters of a work in whose pages appear twelve hundred human characters. In the following passage Mr. Vizetelly suggests the vast field of life depicted in these novels:

"Members of one and another aristocracy, politicians and functionaries, judges and lawyers, medical men and other scientists, bishops and priests, generals and soldiers, company promoters, speculators and shareholders, schoolmasters and revolutionaries, *bourgeois* of Paris and the provinces, artists and shopkeepers, street hawkers, peasants and miners, workmen of innumerable callings, pass across Zola's stage. The reader enters the homes of all those classes; he goes from the palace to the hovel, from the dancing-hall to the coal-pit, from the cathedral to the boozing-hen, from the artist's studio to the Chamber of Deputies, from the great drapery shop to the harlot's boudoir; he sees Paris, her boulevards, her slums, her promenades, her theaters, her quays, under twenty different aspects, at dawn, at noon, at night, in shine and rain and snow; he travels to the rocky shore of a boisterous and predatory sea; he finds fairyland in the magic garden of the Paradou; he roams the bleak coal country of the north; he is buffeted by the mistral and scorched by the blazing sun of Provence; he gazes on La Beauce, an ocean of waving corn, and on the battle-fields of Sedan, strewn with the dead and dying. Religion, politics, sociology, art, science, trade, agriculture, military affairs, life's characteristics, duties, functions, errors, and aims, love, marriage, eating, drinking, and a hundred other matters are discussed before him. Beautiful friendships, confiding loves, ardent passions, terrible jealousies and rivalries, lofty aspirations, horrid lusts, generous sacrifice, deeds of bravery and virtue, cruelty and vengeance, greed, craft, and cowardice—in a word, both the nobility and the mire of life in turn confront one, in such wise that this Rougon-Macquart series is like a miniature world."



ERNEST ALFRED VIZETELLY.
The author of a new biography of Zola.

Mr. Vizetelly does not hazard an opinion as to how far Zola's measure of success will be permanent, how far his work and memory will survive him. But of the influence his writings have had on other authors, "not merely in France, but virtually all the world over," we read:

"Something of the naturalism of the Rougon-Macquart series at least found its way into the English novel, in which also there came a reflection of Zola's later manner. . . . The late Mr. Frank Norris, the American novelist, was manifestly influenced by Zola's later works; and it seems at least likely that various books by Mr. Hall Caine and Miss Marie Corelli would never have been written if Zola had not raised certain problems in such volumes as 'Lourdes' and 'Rome.' Of Mr. Thomas Hardy it may be said perhaps, as of Mr. George Moore, that he has at least occasionally worked on lines running parallel to those on which Zola worked for years. It would also be possible to enumerate a large number of instances in which Zola's liberating influence has clearly appeared, even when his actual methods have not been followed. One may claim for him that he contributed largely and powerfully to free the modern novel from shackles, with a result which is conspicuous on all sides. . . . Fiction, or at least that branch of it which claims to portray real life, is no longer the same as it was before he arose, and it seems hardly likely that it will ever revert to its former state."

Mr. Vizetelly admits that "the flagellation of vice which one finds in the Rougon-Macquart novels" does not appear to have had any widespread effect in France, "tho it has undoubtedly done good in individual cases." But reforms are not accomplished in a day, remarks Mr. Vizetelly; "and in many instances authors may write in vain, even as the clergy may preach, if legislation does not come to their aid." Zola, after setting forth the evil that was, "preached the cleanly and the fruitful life, brotherliness, equity, rectitude, and truthfulness." His memory, concludes Mr. Vizetelly, "will assuredly abide for many generations, for the world does not willingly forget those that teach it courage."

EMERSON'S EULOGY OF SHAKESPEARE.

SOME hitherto unpublished notes of Emerson's on Shakespeare are printed in the current issue of *The Atlantic Monthly*. They were written for the Boston celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of Shakespeare's birth, but apparently were never used. The manuscript opens with the statement that "Shakespeare's fame is settled on the foundations of the moral and intellectual world. Wherever there are men, and in the degree in which they are civil, have power of mind, sensibility to beauty, music, the secrets of passion, and the liquid expression of thought, he has risen to his place as the first poet of the world." It continues:

"Genius is the consoler of our mortal condition, and Shakespeare taught us that the little world of the heart is vaster, deeper, and richer than the spaces of astronomy. What shocks of surprise and sympathetic power this battery, which he is, imparts to every fine mind that is born! We say to the young child in the cradle, 'Happy, and defended against Fate! for here is Nature, and here is Shakespeare waiting for you!' 'Tis our meter of culture; he is a cultivated man who can tell us something new of Shakespeare; all criticism is only a making of rules out of his beauties. He is as superior to his countrymen as to all other countrymen. He fulfilled the famous prophecy of Socrates, that the poet most excellent in tragedy would be most excellent in comedy; and more than fulfilled it, by making tragedy also a victorious melody, which healed its own wounds. In short, Shakespeare is the one resource of our life on which no gloom gathers; the fountain of joy which honors him who tastes it; day without night; pleasure without repentance: the genius which, in unpoetic ages, keeps poetry in honor, and, in sterile periods, keeps up the credit of the human mind.

"His genius has reacted on himself. Men were so astonished and occupied by his poems that they have not been able to see his face and condition, or say who were his father and his brethren, or what life he led: and, at the short distance of three hundred years, he is mythical, like Orpheus and Homer, and we have already seen the most fantastic theories plausibly urged, as that Raleigh and Bacon were the authors of the plays. Yet we pause expectant before the genius of Shakespeare, as if his biography were not yet written: until the problem of the whole English race is solved."

Shakespeare, as we read further, "so invites the extremes that, while he has kept the theater now for three centuries, and, like a street bible, furnishes sayings to the market, courts of law, the senate, the common discourse,—he is yet to all wise men the companion of the closet." Moreover:

"There never was a writer who, seeming to draw every hint from outward history, the life of cities and courts, owed them so little. You shall never find in this world the barons or kings he depicted. 'Tis fine for Englishmen to say they only know history by Shakespeare. The palaces they compass earth and sea to enter, the magnificence and personages of royal and imperial abodes, are shabby imitations and caricatures of his,—clumsy pupils of his instruction. There are no Warwicks, no Talbots, no Bolingbrokes, no Cardinals, no Henry V., in real Europe, like his. The loyalty and royalty he drew was all his own. The real Elizabeths, Jameses, and Louises were painted sticks before this magician.

"The unaffected joy of the comedy!—he lives in a gale—contrasted with the grandeur of the tragedy: where he stoops to no

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contrivance, no pulpiting, but flies an eagle at the heart of the problem, so here his speech is a Delphi, the great Nemesis that he is and utters. What a great heart of equity is he! How good and sound and inviolable his innocency, that is never to seek, and never wrong, but speaks the pure sense of humanity on each occasion. He dwarfs all writers without a solitary exception. No egotism. The egotism of men is immense. It concealed Shakespeare for a century. His mind has a superiority such that the universities should read lectures on him and conquer the unconquerable if they can."

The paper closes with these whimsical remarks: "The Pilgrims came to Plymouth in 1620. The plays of Shakespeare were not published until three years later. Had they been published earlier, our forefathers, or the most poetical among them, might have stayed at home to read them."

THE FUTURE OF ENGLISH VERSE.

"THERE is no future for English verse," said once the late Mr. Frederick Myers, a memorable scholar and poet; and he supported his statement by the argument that "blank verse is worked out, and the rimes have all been used up." In the last number of *The International Quarterly* Mr. Henry Newbolt, one of the most distinguished of the younger English poets, emphatically dissents from this pronouncement. "English verse," writes Mr. Newbolt, "will at any rate not come to an end because there is no possible future before it. On the contrary, it is a mine with more than one old seam unexhausted and a number of new seams almost unopened, tho here and there we may detect the shafts and pick-marks of past centuries about their approaches." He contends that by permissible and in part precedented variations on the normal iambic measure we get "practically no known limit to the variety of blank verse." In regard to lyric verse, he justifies his optimistic attitude by the suggestion that bad or partial rimes may be sometimes better than good ones, because of the relief they afford to a wearied sense. But his most significant contention is that English verse is developing possibilities of expansion "by the exploration and conquest of new meters." The new field of expansion is opened up by the recognition of stress as the natural base of English rhythm. Our verse, says Mr. Newbolt, has long seemed uncertain whether it owed allegiance to the syllabic principle which governs French and Italian verse, or to the principle of stress. We read:

"When we come to the fourteenth century, we find that in our own country these two lines of descent, the English and the French, have been united; stressed verse and syllabic verse have been joined together, and from the marriage has sprung the great and splendid dynasty of the English poets, for before Chaucer's time—that is, before the advent of the French influence—there is little or no English poetry in the modern meaning of the term.

"The most curious thing about this union is that great as its success has been, the two elements have never quite settled down together; the English principle of stress has always struggled to free itself from the more rigid French principle of carefully numbered syllables. Our blank verse, which is legally bound to contain exactly ten syllables, is found in our greatest poets to have sometimes only eight or nine, sometimes eleven or even twelve. Our lyric meters are often very loosely written and admit lines with a syllable lacking, or with extra syllables hopping and skipping here and there; the tacit understanding being that so long as the rhythm is preserved, that is, so long as the stresses are sufficiently represented, a little illegality in the syllables will be winked at. Sooner or later, then, it was sure to occur to some one to ask whether this organized hypocrisy was worth keeping up; whether stress pure and simple might not be a sufficient principle for composing meters suitable to our language. To how many it actually did occur we hardly know, but Coleridge was probably the first to state the proposition in public."

Coleridge's "Christabel" is an attempt to put the theory into practise. "Shelley, Moore, Matthew Arnold, and others, followed with poems written on the same principle, and now that the need for fresh meters is more pressing, others are resorting to it more and more." Mr. Newbolt cites the work of the English poet, Mr. Robert Bridges, in particular, as giving some idea of the range and power of what is "virtually a new instrument." After quoting a number of examples of new rhythms from Mr. Bridge's poems, he continues:

"The occurrence of three or even four unstressed syllables between two stresses in a line like that which describes the snow—

Stealthily and perpetually settling and loosely lying

is very rare in verse, and brings something of the gravity and self-restraint of prose and of the speaking voice as contrasted with song. And to say this is to offer a great guaranty for the future of English verse, for modern poetry seems to need, in order that it may be able to express modern thought, a vehicle less lyric in feeling, more staid, more calm, more fit for the speech of strenuous narrative and high philosophy. Walt Whitman saw the need, and overshot the mark in his hurry to reach it; but he came near, by his unaided instinct, to a music of the kind required, as any one may see who will read to himself that most beautiful of all his poems:

A sight in camp in the daybreak gray and dim.

Browning, too, knew that his thought was too great to be carried by a verse of light and elaborate construction and rapid artificial motions; the swing of a strong man's walk in broad daylight was what he sought, and he only got it at the cost of grace."

From the lyric to the comic there is, Mr. Bridges says, nothing that can not be done in this field of rhythm; and it is perhaps, he concludes, not the least of the advantages of stressed verse that while it sounds as tho it were easier than any other, it is in reality most difficult to do well. It is, however, being done well, and, having its roots in native soil, will probably continue to prosper. In any case it has sufficiently shown that English poetry will at least not fail "because it has exhausted the possibilities of English verse."

A VINDICATION OF MAGAZINE LITERATURE.

DURING recent months the magazine editor has been under a heavy fire of criticism. Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, in a much-discussed article (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, May 28), has insisted that the fashion set by magazines is largely responsible for the "anemic" and "bourgeois" qualities of American literature; Mrs. Elia W. Peattie, of Chicago, adds the statement that "the matrons . . . have edited the magazines, ruled the book-publishers, and broken the hearts of the poets"; and the sentiments of both these writers are echoed by critics and newspaper correspondents. It is high time that the magazine editor's side of the argument was heard, and Mr. Henry Mills Alden, of *Harper's Magazine*, comes to the defense of his fellow-craftsmen in *The North American Review* (September). He says, in part:

"If Mrs. Peattie really meant to call magazine editors matrons—that might seem original, and perhaps to some of the group unpleasant, tho, for one, I don't mind it; there is a kind of dignity in the title. But the context forbids this idea of a personal insinuation. She really refers to a very respectable class of women for whom I shall interpose no defense—they need none. . . . At least, in an experience of more than forty years in association with a publishing-house I have never known of any meddling on their part with the business, except in rare cases after the fact. . . . . .

"'Trilby' was published not only as a book, but as a magazine serial. It was not immoral, but it was unmoral—as unmoral as childhood is. Two or three matrons wrote protesting letters, but most of the few complaints made came from men. Thomas Hardy's 'Tess of the D'Urbervilles' was published serially in *Harper's Bazar*, and his 'Jude the Obscure' (under another title) in *Harper's Magazine*. If publishers of books and magazines err in this matter, it is likely to be on the side of daring, not from adventurous intention, but in unconscious innocence. They are not afraid to confront Truth—even with a capital T.

"Indeed, it is this very Truth, with all the candor and splendor that attend it and all its inherent majesty, that the best literature of to-day in books and magazines confronts without tremor. This

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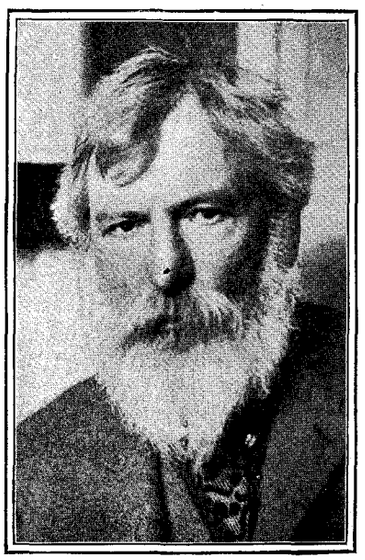
is as true of our literature as of our science. It is a direct and intimate attitude, and we frankly credit the West with having helped us to it. But it is the trait of our time, as well in the East as in the West, however we may have come by it. It indicates a distinct advance in our culture, which in literature brings us ever more and more face to face with the essential truths of life, just as in science it insists upon the closest scrutiny of physical phenomena."

To those who hold magazine editors responsible for the "deterioration of literature," Mr. Alden replies:

"There are magazines and magazines, of course, and a large number of them are addressed to that outlying audience of which I have said that it has no intimate relation to the best culture of our time; and while some of these periodicals like to be, and in many ways are, interesting to very thoughtful readers, they could not depend upon these for their extensive patronage. But the magazine whose constituency is limited to a cultivated audience, one which is constantly increasing with the steady advance of culture, can not meet the demands of that audience by the adoption of any standard lower than the best. It can not seek writers whose sole aim is popularity or those who have achieved only that. It must have the best current literature obtainable and therefore the greatest writers of the time, and it gets these writers. The greatest novel of the year is being published serially in one magazine of this class. Who are the greatest writers of short stories and poems? It is those whose work is appearing in our magazines from month to month."



HENRY MILLS ALDEN,
Editor of *Harper's Magazine*.

He contends that "the catholicity of magazines and their hospitality to young writers have done more than all other influences to build up our literature."

Continuing, Mr. Alden takes up the charges that contributors are required to "write down" to the level of the magazines, and that "magazine editors suppress individuality." He declares that the complaint of the writers themselves is that they are expected to "write up" to the quality of magazine literature, and he says further: "It is individuality that the wise editor most eagerly looks for and most sedulously cultivates. Apart from the wholly worthless stuff offered, more contributions are rejected because their writers have made a point of accommodation than for any other reason. It is only as a writer expresses himself, utters his own note, that he has any value." Mr. Alden concludes:

"The intimate relation of the periodical publications of a country to its literature has existed for more than two centuries. The earliest periodicals were guides to literature, and were almost technically bibliographical, intended of course for a select audience. The coffee-house periodical of the eighteenth century, of which *The Spectator*, *The Tatler*, and *The Rambler* were characteristic types, was addressed to the 'town' and consisted of graceful essays on literary and social topics, contributed by the 'wits of the town,' like Addison, Steele, and Johnson; and these contributions are a part of English classical literature. Later, *The Gentleman's Magazine*—the first to seek a general audience—and *Blackwood's*, engaged the most brilliant as well as the most learned writers of the day. The monthly magazines which followed these in rapid succession—*Temple Bar*, *The Cornhill*, *Colburn's*, *Bentley's Miscellany*, and the rest, maintained a literary reputation equal to that of the best current literature. So it has been in America. Of all that is important in our literature the span is so short as not to transcend the immediate observation of men now living; but from the first, and in the whole course of its development, the magazine has been eminently participant of such glory as it has shown. Poe wrote first for magazines his best stories, his best poems, his best literary criticism; and ever since his time, with rare exceptions, our great writers, both before and after the establishment of their reputations, have been inseparably associated with our periodical literature and have received from it their principal emolument.

"The catholicity of magazines and their hospitality to young writers have done more than all other influences to build up our literature."

Tolstoy's Contempt for Song.—It appears that since the publication of his "What Is Art?" Count Tolstoy has changed his opinion about the value and importance of song, even of simple, national folk-songs which he exalted in that work above elaborate and "intellectual" musical compositions like sonatas, symphonies, etc. The St. Petersburg *Novosti* reports a conversation between a self-educated peasant poet, who composes songs, and Count Tolstoy. The latter advised the peasant to drop his composition, and expressed himself as follows:

"Song is a trivial and undesirable thing. Why should good and thoughtful men sing? In my country old men like to talk about worthy subjects, about faith, God's will and life, and like to read good books. This is worthy of all praise. But what is singing? It may be compared to wine or tobacco—mere empty pastime, if not worse than that, since it often incites cruel and wicked deeds. In war song is considered essential; special music is written for soldiers, in order to excite and hypnotize them, just as liquor is served to them for the same purpose. There is no denying the power of song; but there is this difference between wine and song: the former makes people brave and bold, the latter only reconciles them to their fate and induces resignation. Song, in truth, is not a high manifestation of the human spirit; it is something sensuous and low. People acquire the habit of singing, but an exercise of will can rid us of it. Personally I have never cultivated the habit. I do not sing."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NOTES.

A NEW novel by Henry James, entitled "The Golden Bowl," is in the press, and will be issued before the novelist's return to England. Mr. James is writing his "impressions" of America, after an absence of twenty-two years, and these will also be published in the not far distant future.

GEORGETTE LE BLANC, the wife of Maurice Maeterlinck, has published a book entitled "The Choice of Life." It is described as "a story remarkable for its poetic sentiment." Love of beauty and harmony and a demand for freedom of thought for women are the main characteristics of the book.

The Bookman's September list of the six best-selling books of the previous month is as follows:

1. The Crossing.—Churchill.
2. The Castaway.—Rives.
3. In the Bishop's Carriage.—Michelson.
4. The Pillar of Light.—Tracy.
5. The Cost.—Phillips.
6. The Silent Places.—White.

DANTE has been translated into Welsh. Says the London *Times Literary Supplement:* "Hitherto the ecclesiastical color of the 'Divina Commedia' has been enough to prejudice the Welsh bard against it, and even now the British rendering of the title 'Dwyfol Gan'—Divine Song, shows the gap to be bridged between the Italian and the Puritan Welshman. Wales is certainly developing, and to that end casting out controversial theology and politics from her literature. Her development will, we think, come upon the world with as great a surprise as that of the Japanese in other directions. Mr. Rees's work is admirable, and this opportunity of using the Welsh rime has served him well, in freeing him from fetters which would have bound him in another language."

THERE is a wide field in the Philippine Islands, says the Manila *Times*, for "philological research, not in the mere classification and description of the various dialects, but in the collecting and recording of the legends and stories current among the different tribes scattered throughout the archipelago." The same paper continues: "Every custom, social or domestic; the ceremony attendant upon marriage, birth, or death, has its germ of history if we can but find it. The belief in ghosts, the worship of trees, animals, or of the stars, if interpreted aright will help in the solution of the great problem of the origin of man. The legends, descriptions of ceremonies and games, and the tribal songs can be collected by any one who is an intelligent and unprejudiced observer and the classification and significance left to the student. Let the great unworked mine of legend and traditionary customs of the Philippines be exploited."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

EFFECTS OF EXPLOSIONS IN OPEN AIR.

IF we are to believe Leon Thomas, under whose auspices experiments have been made in Belgium with large quantities of dynamite exploded in the open air, the destructive effects of such explosions are limited to a small area, and the fears of persons who live at some distance from magazines of high explosives are entirely unwarranted. Says M. Thomas, in an article contributed to *La Nature* (Paris, August 20):

"The effect of dynamite exploded in contact with solid bodies is well known and appreciated; but what may be the effect produced at a distance by the explosion of great quantities in open air? There are large quantities of dynamite near Hamburg and London, on the Elbe and the Thames. What risks do these cities

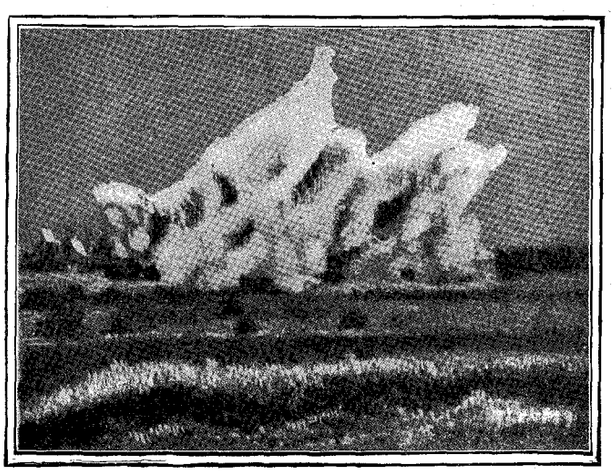

Fig. 1.—Explosion of a ton of dynamite (first phase).

run in the case of accidents which, fortunately, have not hitherto happened? This question was asked recently on the enactment of a regulation for the storage of explosives on the Scheldt. The vessels being loaded at a point situated 12 kilometers [7½ miles] from Antwerp, could there be danger to the inhabitants and buildings of that city? There were no experimental data on the subject. This being the case, the three Belgian dynamite manufactories offered to bear the expense of experiments that I was employed to make. These took place on June 24, 1902, at the field of Bewerloo, in the presence of the governor of the province of Antwerp, Inspector-General Guchez, and civil and military members of the Technical Explosives Commission. To show the effects of the explosions, there had been arranged around the firing-point in all directions, and at distances varying from 5 to 5,000 meters [16 feet to 3 miles], fifty fixed or movable screens and two cabins of wood covered with tiles, with doors and glazed windows. The experiments were made with regulation cases of 25 kilograms [55 pounds], containing cartridges of 100 grams [one-fifth pound]. They took place in the following order: Explosion of 25 kilograms of dynamite; of 50 kilograms; of 250 kilograms; finally, of 1,000 kilograms [about a ton]. The destructive effects, in each experiment, were felt only to the respective distances of 17.5 meters [58 feet], 40 meters [131 feet], 55 meters [180 feet], and 125 meters [410 feet]. Beyond that extended a narrow neutral zone, and, still farther away, the indirect effect or return shock had overturned the screens toward the firing-points. In the cabins the windows were broken outward and not inward, the panes of glass falling generally outside. It was concluded, from the preceding facts, that the distance to which the appreciable mechanical effects of explosions extends increases only as the square root of the charge.

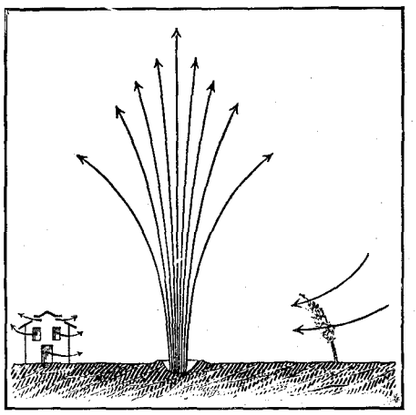

Fig. 2.—Diagram of a dynamite explosion (second phase).

"Figs. 1 and 3 illustrate well the two successive phases of the explosion. In the former we see the production of a globe of flame and fire that destroys all objects that it envelops. In the second is shown the violent vertical projection of the gas. At the same time a sort of crater is made in the ground, consuming on the spot the greater part of the energy stored in the explosive. Fig. 2 represents the plan of an explosive, indicating the inrush of air horizontally that follows the vertical thrust of the gas, producing the phenomena of aspiration and return-shock.

"The explosion of great quantities of dynamite in free air thus does not produce effects that are destructive or dangerous to buildings and persons, except within a radius limited to 100 to 500 meters for the greatest quantities of explosive that can be practically stored together. Beyond this, up to 3,000 meters, in the zone of depression where the effects of the return shock are shown, the only injuries are broken window panes and dislodged tiles, without danger to persons or to solid constructions.

"The experiments at Bewerloo are consequently reassuring to the inhabitants of cities and ports near which dynamite is embarked, as well as to those who live near places where explosives are stored."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

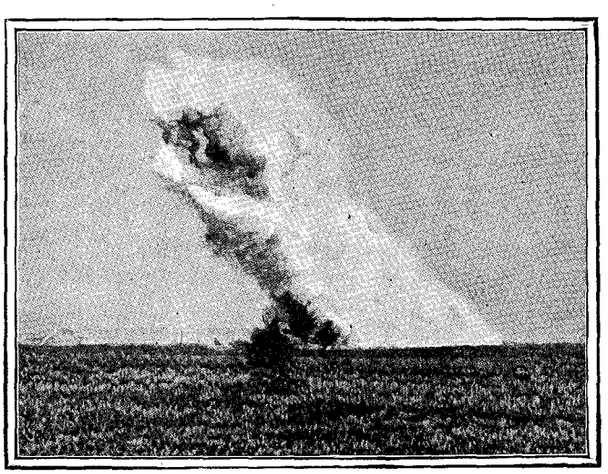

Fig. 3.—Explosion of a ton of dynamite (third phase).

HOW IRON RUSTS.

THAT the rusting of iron is not a simple combination of the metal with oxygen, as was formerly supposed, is now certain, and recent investigation indicates that it is dependent on conditions of temperature and electrical action that are yet incompletely understood. The subject is of the highest importance, since both our greatest and our most delicate constructions are now largely of iron or steel, and rust continually threatens and finally destroys them. Says an editorial writer in *The Electrical World and Engineer*, noticing a preliminary inquiry into the subject summarized in The Proceedings of the Chemical Society:

"The results suggest that electrolytic action is involved. It seems that when pure iron is left in contact with dry oxygen it does not rust. Moreover, iron does not rust when left in contact with mixed oxygen and water vapor, so long as the temperature is kept constant. If, however, the temperature be allowed to fluctuate, so that the water vapor condenses in water on the iron, rusting takes place. Again, rusting is stated not to occur if pure iron is immersed in pure water free from oxygen. But if the water absorbs oxygen, rusting occurs. Consequently, it would seem that the rusting of pure iron requires the presence both of liquid water and of oxygen, neither being in itself sufficient. A large

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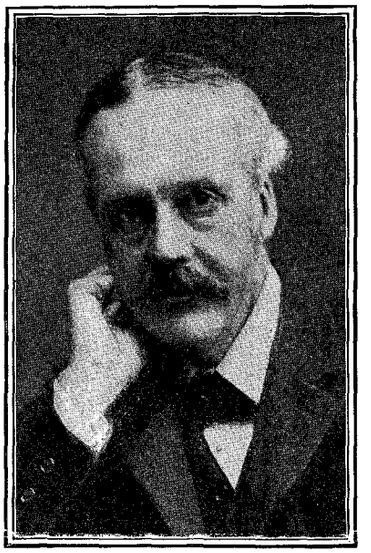
number of attempts have been made to produce a non-rusting iron, or give a surface to iron which will not rust. Nickel-plating is the best expedient which has been found, altho there are manifestly many cases in which this expedient can not be applied. Any cheap plan which would enable surfaces of iron and steel to be preserved from rusting would add materially to the world's wealth, because, at the present time, the annual rate of destruction of steel commodities, rails, and structure aggregates a gigantic international loss. It would be well worth while conducting extensive experimental researches in this direction at the expense of communities or governments, in the hope of arriving at some more generally available expedient than nickel-plating, which is only effective under special conditions.

"The subject is usually regarded as entirely within the province of chemistry, but this is by no means necessarily the case. In the first place, the existing expedient of nickel-plating is an electrolytic process, and is, therefore, a subject of electrical interest. In the second place, the nature of rusting seems to involve electrolytic action, so that a complete comprehension of the phenomenon is likely to extend beyond the limits of chemistry, as ordinarily defined. We are accustomed to regard with dismay the destruction of iron pipes, which may occur in the ground owing to the electrolytic action of stray currents from a trolley system; but the wholesale steady destruction of iron both above and below ground, owing to natural rusting, is a far more important factor in the depreciation of general wealth."



RT. HON. ARTHUR J. BALFOUR,
Prime Minister of Great Britain.

A PHILOSOPHER'S TALK TO SCIENTISTS.

THE recent inaugural address of the president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science is an unusual event in more ways than one, for, in the first place, the presiding officer was Mr. Balfour, the British Prime Minister, and, in the second, he spoke, not as a man of science, but as a philosopher, reminding scientists of their limitations. He took as his text the new electrical theory of matter, and after a very striking analysis, from his point of view, of the steps by which it was reached and the profound modification that it must introduce into our ways of looking at the universe, he proceeded to a comparison of the scientist's view of creation with that of the "ordinary man," which is both interesting and instructive. Says Mr. Balfour, as quoted in *Science* (August 26):

"That these new views diverge violently from those suggested by ordinary observation is plain enough. No scientific education is likely to make us, in our unreflective moments, regard the solid earth on which we stand, or the organized bodies with which our terrestrial fate is so intimately bound up, as consisting wholly of electric monads very sparsely scattered through the spaces which these fragments of matter are, by a violent metaphor, described as 'occupying.' Not less plain is it that an almost equal divergence is to be found between these new theories and that modification of the common-sense view of matter with which science has in the main been content to work.

"What was this modification of common sense? It is roughly indicated by an old philosophic distinction drawn between what were called the 'primary' and the 'secondary' qualities of matter. The primary qualities, such as shape and mass, were supposed to possess an existence quite independent of the observer; and so far the theory agreed with common sense. The secondary qualities, on the other hand, such as warmth and color, were thought to have no such independent existence, being, indeed, no more than the resultants due to the action of the primary qualities on our organs of sense-perception; and here, no doubt, common sense and theory parted company. . . . . .

"My present purpose requires me to do no more than observe that, be this theory of the primary and secondary qualities of matter good or bad, it is the one on which science has in the main proceeded. It was with matter thus conceived that Newton experimented. To it he applied his laws of motion; of it he predicted universal gravitation. Nor was the case greatly altered when science became as much preoccupied with the movements of molecules as it was with those of planets. For molecules and atoms, whatever else might be said of them, were at least pieces of matter, and, like other pieces of matter, possessed those 'primary' qualities supposed to be characteristic of all matter, whether found in large masses or in small.

"But the electric theory which we have been considering carries us into a new region altogether. It does not confine itself to accounting for the secondary qualities by the primary, or the behavior of matter in bulk by the behavior of matter in atoms; it analyzes matter, whether molar or molecular, into something which is not matter at all. The atom is now no more than the relatively vast theater of operations in which minute monads perform their orderly evolutions; while the monads themselves are not regarded as units of matter, but as units of electricity; so that matter is not merely explained, but is explained away.

"Now the point to which I desire to call attention is not to be sought in the great divergence between matter as thus conceived by the physicist and matter as the ordinary man supposes himself to know it, between matter as it is perceived and matter as it really is, but to the fact that the first of these two quite inconsistent views is wholly based on the second.

"This is surely something of a paradox. We claim to found all our scientific opinions on experience; and the experience on which we found our theories of the physical universe is our *sense-perception* of that universe. That *is* experience; and in this region of belief there is no other. Yet the conclusions which thus profess to be entirely founded upon experience are to all appearance fundamentally opposed to it; our knowledge of reality is based upon illusion, and the very conceptions we use in describing it to others, or in thinking of it ourselves, are abstracted from anthropomorphic fancies, which science forbids us to believe and nature compels us to employ."

In addition to this, the speaker reminds us, altho we get all our ideas of the physical world through sense-perception, this depends largely on the constitution of our organs of sense. For instance, what we see depends not only on what is to be seen, but on our eyes. Now our sense-organs were developed by evolution with a view not to the uses of scientific observation, but to those of practical every-day life. Hence our beliefs about the physical world have been fundamentally wrong, except so far as its every-day uses are concerned. We have been living in a "world of illusions" from which scientific investigation is just causing us to emerge. In conclusion, Mr. Balfour suggests that these limitations will in the end prove a barrier to the indefinite extension of knowledge. He says:

"Considerations like these, unless I have compressed them beyond the limits of intelligibility, do undoubtedly suggest a certain inevitable incoherence in any general scheme of thought which is built out of materials provided by natural science alone. Extend the boundaries of knowledge as you may; draw how you will the picture of the universe; reduce its infinite variety to the modes of a single space-filling ether; retrace its history to the birth of existing atoms; show how under the pressure of gravitation they became concentrated into nebulæ, into suns, and all the host of heaven; how, at least in one small planet, they combined to form organic compounds: how organic compounds became living things; how living things, developing along many different lines, gave birth at last to one superior race; how from this race arose, after many ages, a learned handful, who looked round on the world which thus blindly brought them into being, and judged it, and knew it for what it was—perform, I say, all this, and, tho you may indeed have attained to science, in nowise will you have attained to a self-sufficing system of beliefs. One thing at least will remain, of which this long-drawn sequence of causes and effects gives no satisfying explanation; and that is knowledge itself.

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Natural science must ever regard knowledge as the product of irrational conditions, for in the last resort it knows no others. It must always regard knowledge as rational, or else science itself disappears. In addition, therefore, to the difficulty of extracting from experience beliefs which experience contradicts, we are confronted with the difficulty of harmonizing the pedigree of our beliefs with their title to authority. The more successful we are in explaining their origin, the more doubt we cast on their validity. The more imposing seems the scheme of what we know, the more difficult it is to discover by what ultimate criteria we claim to know it."

THE EARTH AS A CONDUCTOR IN ELECTRIC POWER TRANSMISSION.

ALTHO the use of the earth as a return circuit for feeble electric currents is familiar, as in telegraphy, it has not been regarded as practicable for more powerful currents. In the case of electric traction, the trolley companies have endeavored to confine the return current as much as possible to the rails on account of complaints of the damage done by it to underground pipes, etc. It is therefore somewhat surprising to read of the reported success of experiments made in France under the superintendence of M. René Thury, engineer in chief of the Geneva Company of Electric and Mechanic Industry, having in view the utilization of the earth in long-distance power transmission. In a previous series of experiments by the same company, we are told by M. Emile Guarin in the *Revue Scientifique* (August 13), a continuous current of 150 amperes and 23,000 volts had been transmitted from St. Maurice to Lausanne, Switzerland, a distance of 56 kilometers [35 miles] by using the earth as a return circuit. The French experiments, which are described by M. Guarini in the same article, were productive of results which he asserts will mark an epoch in the history of electric long-distance transmission. He says:

"A continuous current of a constant value of 210 amperes was employed. The trials confirmed previous results—that is, the loss was proportional to the intensity. The most important fact established was that the electrized zone extended only a short distance. At less than 100 meters [328 feet] away there was no sensible difference [of potential] between two points of the ground. Almost the whole fall of voltage took place in the immediate vicinity of the earth connections, mostly in the first few yards. These results are absolutely in agreement with those of experiments made recently, in which we have proved that in tramways the rails do not serve as a complete return circuit . . . and that at about 250 meters from a motor absorbing 100 amperes there is no current in the rails.

"Another interesting fact shown is that there is no disturbance of telegraph or telephone wires. This may appear to contradict the well-known fact that certain experimenters have been able to telegraph to a distance of several kilometers by using the conductivity of the ground. This is easily explained by the fact that M. Thury employed a current of constant intensity. Now it is the intensity alone that comes into play in this kind of telegraphy and also perturbations of this type. . . . . .

"The two ways in which the earth has been utilized by the Company of Electric and Mechanic Industry of Geneva are as follows:

"1. By using the earth purely and simply in place of one of the two conductors necessary for the passage of the continuous current. . . . This system can be utilized only up to the tension which all the material of the line and the machinery are capable of resisting, taking into account the necessary coefficient of safety. . . . .

"2. By utilizing the earth as a limiter of static tension. In this case the earth no longer plays the part of a conductor, properly speaking, except in the case of injury or accident, as a reserve line. This method, according to M. Thury, is the only one, perhaps, that may be utilized in transmission at long distance."

The writer believes that, from the economic standpoint, there is no difference between these two methods, and that the latter has several advantages not possessed by the former, such as the suppression of wandering currents and the possibility of always using the earth as a reserve line. The use of the earth in power transmission, the writer tells us, enables the engineer to cut out three-quarters of the copper now necessary in transmission lines, and thus not only to save the cost of the metal, but to economize three-quarters of the energy now lost through line-resistance.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

THE government board appointed to investigate this subject has arrived at conclusions that, if confirmed by legislation, would practically shut out private enterprise in this direction. The control of wireless telegraphy is divided up among the Navy, War, and Agricultural Departments, and private stations must be licensed and supervised by the Government. The view taken of this proposition by the interests involved may be learned from the following editorial comments in *The Electrical World and Engineer* (August 27). Speaking of the fact that the total abolition of private stations is not advised, that journal says:

"What this concession amounts to, so far as relates to coastwise wireless telegraphy, is rendered plain by language in other parts of the report, for it is asserted as fundamental that the maintenance of a *complete* coastwise system of wireless telegraph by the Navy Department is necessary for the efficient and economical management of the fleets of the United States in time of peace, and for efficient maneuvering in time of war; and elsewhere that private stations must not interfere with government stations necessary to national defense. We can imagine the word 'economical' being interpolated by a politic member of the board with a sly wink at his fellows. The balance-sheet of a naval wireless establishment at Galveston, for example, would be an interesting exhibit if the question were brought up as to the relative cost in time of peace of wireless naval communications through a naval station and through a private station handling as a commercial venture all classes of wireless business.

"That wireless telegraph service in time of war should pass under military control will doubtless be admitted by every one, for in war-time the useful arts, commerce, civil rights, and at times even human rights, have to be subordinated to military exigency. But such régime should not extend to times of peace unless it can be clearly shown that the interests of the nation in times of war would otherwise be jeopardized. In this case we believe that the exact reverse is true, and that coastwise service under private control operated as a business enterprise in times of peace, would, if passed over with its staff to the Government at the outbreak of war, be immeasurably more efficient than a service organized and directed by the war arm of the Government. In Russia it might be maintained that only the military personnel could be trusted in the operation of the service in time of war. We hope that the insistence of the government board on the practical elimination of all civilian elements from its wireless plans does not imply that in this country a continental military spirit suspicious of civilian classes is in process of development. According to a press despatch, the report of the wireless board has been approved. This can scarcely be true if approval means that the recommendations are to be enforced without further ado, for it would be most extraordinary if in the United States a branch of national industry were thus to be summarily dealt with by a government board without any hearing whatever from the interests affected."

A New Way to Detect N-Rays.—The incredulity of many scientific men with regard to the existence of the *n*-rays has been largely due to the manner in which they have been observed. As will be remembered, these rays have been detected by observing their effect on phosphorescent bodies whose brilliancy they slightly augment. As an apparent increase of brightness might easily be the result of imagination, those who claim that the whole series of results is imaginary do so with a show of reason. But now M. Blondlot, the discoverer of the rays, announces a new method, which he asserts is not open to this objection. It consists practically in making the phosphorescent body invisible, in such a way that an increase of brightness will have the effect of a change from

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total darkness to light. This, he claims, is an effect that could scarcely be imaginary. Says *Cosmos*, in a paragraph on the subject:

"On a piece of white granulated cardboard is placed with a pair of pinchers a little calcium sulfid mixed with collodion, forming a spot perhaps 0.001 to 0.002 millimeter [0.0004 to 0.0008 inch] wide and 0.02 to 0.03 millimeter long. After exposure to the sun the board is carried into a dark place where there is a lantern containing a gas-burner and having opaque walls, with the exception of one side, which has greenish-orange glass. The lantern is placed two or three yards from the sulfid and illumines the card that bears it. The observer can regulate the gas flame at will. The flame being first very feeble, the blue light of the phosphorescent sulfid stands out clearly on the yellow ground. By raising the flame slowly the sulfid may be easily made absolutely invisible on the yellow background. This happens when the orange light diffused by the sulfid forms with the blue of the phosphorescence a tint that approximates to white, whose contrast with the yellow ground is inappreciable."

As may easily be seen, an increase in the phosphorescence will now cause the blue spot to appear again, and such an effect would be one not easily brought about by imagination.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE COLOR OF EGGS, EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL.

OWING to a prevailing idea that the brown-colored egg is necessarily superior to the ordinary white egg, a practise has arisen, according to *The Lancet* (London), of artificially coloring the latter in imitation of the former. This authority, however, altho regarding the color of the yolk as a very important indicative of the nutritive quality of the egg, points out that this corresponds in no way to the color of the shell, which is merely an indication of the strain of the laying bird. The writer goes on to say:

"Still, a preference is very commonly shown for the brown or coffee-colored egg; the color is attractive, and led by the eye the choice is very generally made in favor of what is regarded as the richer and superior article. The practise of deception is thus encouraged. The shell of the white egg is stained in the simplest possible way, perhaps by immersion in a decoction of coffee berries, or by means of an aniline dye. This resource may satisfy the eye, but, after all, there is probably not the slightest difference from the nutritive point of view between the naturally brown-colored egg and the white one. There is most probably, however, an important dietetic difference between two eggs, the yolk of one of which is a very pale yellow color and that of the other a rich, almost reddish, color. It is a notorious fact that the country-produced egg may usually be placed under the latter description, while the egg produced by the hen who is under an unhealthy and limited environment shows an anemic color, generally a very pale yellow. The eggs of wild birds—as, for example, the plover—show a yolk of a rich reddish color. The substance which contributes color to the yolk of the egg is iron, just as it is iron which gives color to the blood, and there seems to be little doubt that the iron compound in the yolk of the egg is of a similar nature to that of the blood. It is easily assimilated and eggs are regarded as a suitable food for the anemic person, as they present a concentrated and generally easily digested form of nutriment rich in iron. The iron compound of the egg has, in fact, been termed a 'hematogen,' because it is probable that from it the blood of the chick is derived. The amount of iron in the yolk of an egg would appear to increase with the intensity of its color, and there can be little doubt that the maximum is reached in the richly colored yolk of the egg produced by a fowl existing in healthy surroundings, for then its processes of nutrition would be working under very favorable conditions. As an article of diet, therefore, the egg should be judged not by the color of its shell, but of the yolk, which should be of a rich reddish rather than of a pale yellow color."

"MILK may be sterilized by electricity, according to M. E. Guarini," says *Electricity*. "The ordinary process by heating appears to change the composition of the milk so as to detract from its nutritive qualities, but it is claimed that the new process does not involve this drawback."

HOW MANY MORE YEARS OF ANTHRACITE?

APPARENTLY our descendants of the twenty-second century will know of anthracite only by name. The Pennsylvania supply can not last, it is thought, more than two hundred years or so. Some authorities place the period of its exhaustion much nearer than that. The opinion that the Pennsylvania anthracite deposits will be used up within fifty years has been widely attributed to Edward W. Parker, statistician of the United States Geological Survey, a member of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission of 1902–03, and an authority of highest repute on coal production. In a communication to the Washington *Post*, Mr. Parker disclaims having made any such prediction, and goes on to assert that in all probability anthracite coal will continue to be burned in this country for from 180 to 230 years. Says *The Railway Age*, summarzing Mr. Parker's letter:

"He believes that if the present rate of production and waste were to continue, the period of exhaustion would be reached at the end of about 80 years; but while he anticipates some increase in annual production within the next decade or so, he expects to see this followed by a notable decline. This is a very likely result from the high prices which are certain to mark any general realization of the fact that final exhaustion is in sight and the inevitably earlier extinction of the supply of certain mining concerns and regions than of that of others. Mr. Parker also calls attention to the interesting fact that altho the production of anthracite has not kept pace with that of bituminous coal, it has increased faster than the population of the region in which most of it is consumed. In 1880, according to his figures, 1.82 tons of anthracite were produced per inhabitant of the anthracite-using portion of the country. In 1890 the per capita production was 2.47 tons, and in 1900, 2.53 tons. Using the entire population of the United States as the basis, the per capita production of bituminous coal in 1880 was 0.85 ton; in 1890, 1.76 tons; and in 1900, 2.76 tons. In 1860 two-thirds of the coal produced in the United States was Pennsylvania anthracite, in 1870 anthracite constituted about one-half of the total, and for the last five years it has amounted to about one-fifth. These data have an important bearing upon the value of the anthracite-carrying railways, and particularly the companies, railway and mining, controlled by the Reading Company, which, while producing less than one-third of the present annual supply, control about two-thirds of the anthracite known to be in existence."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"THE metric controversy," says Prof. W. Le Conte Stevens in a recent review in *Science*, "may be summed up in a few words. Certain people wish to give to our weights and measures the same simplicity that characterizes our system of coinage, and in the remote future to attain international unity of coinage, weights, and measures. Certain other people would lose money and otherwise suffer much inconvenience by the change. No good can result from calling the former doctrinaires or denouncing the latter as selfish. We have to consider the practical question, Is the game worth the candle? If so, how can the transition be made less burdensome? If not, how can the existing system be improved with least inconvenience? Each of these questions may receive a different answer, and none of them will be fully answered during the twentieth century."

ONE of our recent British engineer visitors, Mr. John W. Spencer, is reported in *Engineering* (London) as having said in an address that "bigness was the key-note of American manufacturing policy. So far as he could judge, there was not much very far ahead of what could be seen in this country, if one put aside the enormous output. This, however, involved enterprise, and the huge machinery was designed for this great end of gigantic production. In one case, of which he had been told, the director of the works called the managers of departments together and asked what they were turning out. The reply was so much, to which the director replied, 'Then double the plant.' It was the same everywhere, no matter what the line of business was; huge works and tremendous output were the order of the day. . . . The Allis-Chalmers Company had just laid down a plant which would give employment to four or five thousand men; but this was only one unit out of thirteen. Another general feature was the energy with which every one went about his work, whether it was manager or workman. He had tried to account for this. He found on inquiry that many of the chief men in works, either managers or foremen, had come from this country, and therefore one had to look for some other cause than birth or racial characteristics. He found that those who were tempted over were chiefly influenced by the opportunity of reaching to a better position than that for which there was a prospect in this country. So far as the workmen were concerned, the unions were largely responsible for this; for over in America men who had the energy to raise themselves to superior positions also had the opportunity. In conclusion, Mr. Spencer would advise every engineer who could possibly get there to visit America; to see not only the bigness of the works, but the large amount of skill displayed by Americans in carrying out their enormous undertakings."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

CONFESSIONS OF A MODERN THEOLOGIAN.

NO man is doing more to popularize modern theology in Germany than the brilliant pastor, Friedrich Naumann, who at the recent centennial celebration of the University of Heidelberg received the rarely conferred degree of doctor of divinity and whose devotional book, entitled "Andachten" (Devotional Exercises), has sold to the extent of more than twenty thousand copies. He is the organizer of a "National Social" political party based on ethical principles, and is the editor of the *Hilfe*, the leading organ of progressive practical Christianity in the Fatherland. His latest work is entitled "Briefe über Religion" (Letters on Religion), and is regarded as a noteworthy indication of the advanced theological trend in Germany. The train of thought which he follows in these "Letters" may be outlined thus:

It is characteristic of the present status of religion in the world that Christianity continues to be a great power. This fact is based on the fundamental law of development, according to which old forms disappear and new forms grow out of the old. The power in modern Christianity that has made its continued strength possible is atavism, or the invincible longing of weaker beings for the inner strength of their ancestors. We must admire the wonderful power of adaptability exhibited by Christianity. The old religions have now only the value of dead branches; but Christianity has come out of its struggle for existence more powerful than ever. Of course modern Christianity differs materially from the Christianity of former generations. The Pope, the Czar, Luther, and Calvin are factors and forces of the past. Christian conceptions have to a large extent lost their significance. Ours is largely an age of undogmatical Christianity, and altho this is not a proper state of affairs, we must be content with it. Our age has not yet produced a perfect substitute for what has been discarded. Modern scholarship has undermined the intellectual basis of religious feelings, but has not yet furnished anything to take its place, excepting Darwinism. Our religious feelings are accordingly now to a great extent "homeless." And it is impossible to preach on matters involving natural science unless we understand the modern point of view. As is declared by Professor Drewe, the debate between Moses and Darwin is closed and a new era of religion has been inaugurated; and in this regard we really must envy our children and children's children. Nowadays we do not ask so much *what* a man believes, as *how* he believes; if his sentiments and feelings are strong or weak.

A characteristic feature of Naumann's creed is his view of Jesus, which is substantially as follows:

What can we say of Jesus? He is one of the greatest problems that human thought is called upon to contemplate. He is an embodiment of contradictions, as no other mortal ever was. We are only beginning for the first time to understand Jesus. Such conceptions as guilt, punishment, sin, justification, have practically lost their importance in the modern estimate of Jesus. The Christian of to-day does not find the importance that earlier generations did in the doctrine that Christ bore the sins of the world. Sin is no longer emphasized as it used to be. The highest ideal of modern theology is "the martyrdom for the truth and the endless love that is found in this martyrdom," as ideally demonstrated in the person and work of Christ. Jesus has had a different significance for different ages and peoples. We must seek to understand him psychologically. We recognize in him the greatest religious power that has ever existed upon the earth. To be a Christian means to attain that condition of soul that Jesus possessed in an overpowering sense. He is, accordingly, not merely a moral example. That which was really important in the soul of Jesus was his intense consciousness of being the child of God. And for this reason we call him the Son of God, for a soul that has nothing in it but God is a child of God. Older theology regarded Jesus as the ideal man; for modern theology he is "the ideal personality," "the ego in the human race that has been developed in the purest form."

This view of Christianity and of Jesus is criticized at some length in the *Lutherische Kirchenzeitung* (Leipsic, No. 31) by Prof. Carl Stange, the successor of the recently deceased Cremer, of Greifswald. We condense his arguments:

The whole method in which Naumann handles the natural philosophy underlying his system is exceedingly superficial and consists largely in the mechanical repetition of ideas that are to a great extent being discarded. He seemingly does not know that the trend of the best scholarship of the day is now not in favor of, but against, the Darwinian theories. The new view is practically a negative of the positive beliefs of the orthodox church, but offers nothing positive in exchange. It is substantially a naturalistic scheme, which does away with the fundamental principle of all positive Christian creeds. It is at best the substitution of visionary "feelings" for a positive faith. It contains not a single deep religious thought. It places Jesus substantially on a par with a Socrates, and makes both "martyrs to the endless love of truth." And if this is all, then there is no reason for finding in Jesus the greatest religious power. His virtue is a mere abstraction without any practical value. If modern reconstructions of Christianity can not produce any more positive and satisfying results than Naumann's "Briefe," then they require no other *testimonium paupertatis* than to be read and discarded by thoughtful men.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ARE OUR CHILDREN TO HAVE AN EDUCATED MINISTRY?

THE above question is propounded by Prof. Shailer Mathews, of the University of Chicago, in an article which appears in the Baptist *Standard* (Chicago), and which deals with the growing unwillingness of educated men to become clergymen. Professor Mathews confines himself more particularly to a consideration of the ministerial problem as it affects Baptists; but his observations are believed to have a significance that extends far beyond the limits of any one denomination. "All over the world," he says, "the number of young men who are being educated as clergymen is growing smaller. In America the situation has become acute among the Northern Baptists." He continues:

"In the eleven Baptist colleges east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio there were precisely twenty-six men studying for the ministry who graduated in the last senior classes. Out of 1,200 students in Harvard, Yale, Columbia, and Princeton, graduating this year, who have indicated their life work, only twenty-eight of all denominations are reported as intending to enter the ministry. Among the hundreds of young men at the Y. M. C. A. conferences at Geneva, Williams Bay, and Northfield, an investigation showed an almost negligible minority, probably altogether not more than twenty men, studying for the ministry. And these young men, it is to be borne in mind, were representative of the most active Christian life of our educational institutions, and belonged to all denominations.

"It really begins to look as if in the North our college-bred men of Baptist connections had ceased to think of the ministry as a possible vocation, and were leaving it to the untrained men who pass into the service of the church from the farm and the workshop. In the South and Southwest the situation is not yet so acute; but unless all signs fail it can only be a matter of time before there, as elsewhere, the number of men entering the ministry through the college and theological seminary is materially reduced."

The reasons for a condition of affairs so fraught with danger to the church are formulated thus:

"In the first place, parents do not want to have their sons enter the ministry. Seldom if ever do Christian families, especially if they are well-to-do, even consider the prospect of one of their sons being a minister.

"In the second place, the churches apparently do not care to have their young men enter the ministry. I have been about through the Baptist churches of the central West constantly for the last six months or so. I have found very few where there are young men studying for the ministry, or where there is any interest whatsoever in having them.

"In the third place, minsters do not care to have their sons enter the ministry. At least this is the impression made upon me by the fact that so few sons of ministers follow their fathers, and by

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the reasons which many ministers' sons have given me for becoming teachers or business men.

"In the fourth place, nobody for the last ten or fifteen years has taken the trouble to present the matter systematically or generally to young men in colleges and academies. The Y. M. C. A. has maintained a vigorous campaign for missionaries, and astonishing figures have been given relative to the number of Student Volunteers. The testimony of hundreds of young men taken this last summer indicates that the ministry has never been presented to them in colleges. They simply never thought about it."

SHAILER MATHEWS,

Professor of New Testament History and Interpretation in the University of Chicago.

Professor Mathews concludes:

"What is the cure for this threatened extinction for an educated ministry? It is in a word this: Those classes of people who would naturally be interested in seeing such a ministry prolonged must undertake a campaign in its interest. It is not necessary to urge men to enter it regardless of the divine call, but there is need that its claims should be set deliberately before young men in Christian academies and colleges. It is with great pleasure that I can say that such a campaign has already begun. Under the direction of Mr. Mott, the Young Men's Christian Association is taking up the work systematically and with vigor. Certain ministers also and associations are assisting the work.

"But, after all, such a campaign must begin with the home and the local church. This is a matter which must appeal to every Baptist. We can have plenty of untrained or illtrained men. We need men who have the best sort of training, not necessarily to make them philologists or men of books, but men who are trained particularly in such a way as to make the church an actual force for the salvation of individuals and of society. And if we need them, we must look for them in our own churches and in our own homes."

A clerical correspondent of *The Standard*, commenting on Professor Mathews's article, has this to say:

"To my mind the real difficulty lies in the doing away with the old-fashioned life-long pastorate, where the pastor grew old in the service of the church that had the benefit of his youth as well as of his age and experience. If that could be restored, and it seems to be the New-Testament idea, we should see men drawn to the ministry as they are not and can not be now. Is it any wonder that a young man hesitates to enter the ministry when he knows that just about the time he ought to be the best equipped for the service he will be no longer wanted?"

The New York *Sun* discusses "the explanations of a present distaste for the Christian ministry" in a series of interrogations:

"Is not the real reason the loss of religious faith and the substitution for it of a spirit of criticism? Would men abandon the ministry, no matter how great their trials in it, if they believed that the eternal salvation of souls depended on their 'preaching the truths of the gospel' as they conceive them to be? Would it be a hard struggle for them to get for themselves even a bare material subsistence? Is it not a hard struggle for the great mass of the human race in any department of effort? Would they fail? How many are the successful in any calling?"

The Sacred Heart Review (Boston) declares that Professor Mathews "makes a serious mistake" when he says that all over the world the number of young men who are being educated for the ministry is decreasing. "This is by no means the case," we are told, "in the Catholic Church. The contrary is true among Catholics."

THE PROTESTANT DOCTRINE OF FAITH.

A TRANSLATION has just appeared of the rectorial address of Wilhelm Herrman, professor of dogmatic theology in the University of Marburg, dealing with the subject of faith as it was defined by his teacher, the theologian, Albrecht Ritschl. In clearing the ground for a statement of what was Ritschl's view, he points out an alleged error contained in the common idea that faith is an acknowledgment of the whole Bible as God's word, coupled with a firm trust in its narratives and doctrines. He says:

"From thousands who call themselves Protestant Christians, one may hear this answer to the question, 'What is faith?' 'Faith consists of two parts, acknowledgment that all we read in the Bible is God's word and therefore true; and at the same time a firm trust in what is taught and narrated in the Bible.' It is our firm conviction that this representation of faith would certainly not have won so large a place in the Protestant church if it had not contained an element of truth. And it is just through the fact that this idea has so long ruled in the Protestant church that one can realize how slowly great historical events like Luther's Reformation run their course, for the faith which is described in these words is really Roman Catholic faith. This is one of the strongest proofs of how closely we are still connected with the church from which we separated in the sixteenth century. We have indeed often heard that Protestants believe only what stands in the Bible, while Catholics believe also what their church teaches. Just in this common way of distinguishing the difference is it evident that we are right in our assertion. One who so speaks of the two churches shows that he finds the difference to lie simply in the amount of what is believed. Faith itself he holds to be the same in both. Multitudes both of opponents and adherents of Christianity find themselves at one in the idea that our faith consists in holding for true doctrines and narratives offered us with divine authority, and thenceforth depending upon them. But if there were really no other kind of faith in Christendom there would be no Protestant Christianity. We should be distinguished from Roman Catholics only as the half is distinguished from the whole, for any one who remains at the standpoint of this conception of faith stops half-way when he is ready to believe all the Bible says, but denies belief to the claims of the church, for, in point of fact, we have received the Bible through the church, which in the first century of its history accepted these writings as canonical. Thus the Christian who understands by faith simply a ready acceptance of things offered with divine authority undoubtedly remains half-way when he declares he will accept only the Word of God which is offered to him in the Bible. If he wants to be in earnest, he must rather submit first of all to that authority from which we have received the Bible—namely, the church. What is affirmed in the Catholic Church would accordingly appear to be the case—that it is simply due to weakness of character that believing Protestants do not become Catholics."

The author contends that in the Roman Catholic Church a true notion of what faith is is not of such critical importance as in the Protestant church, for the Roman Catholic church has within its edifice such countervailing elements as mysticism, the Roman Catholic doctrine of good work, and "that materializing of the divine in its cultus which often sends a strange thrill through us Protestants." "These means of help and completion can not come much into force" in the Protestant church, altho in secret they may in many ways be turned to service. By the Protestant theory, "faith is to do everything. Faith saves." Therefore, "as long as the Catholic idea of faith, to which so strong a promise can by no means be attached, is at the same time retained, it is easy to fall into a caricature of religious conduct which is too far contradictory to truth for one to be really in earnest about it." Continuing his analysis of what he considers the non-Protestant element in the doctrine of faith, which teaches that a person is

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saved by agreeing to all that is offered him as the word of God by those authorities on faith, the church or the Bible, he says:

"Christians are utterly deluded if they hold themselves called and bound to appropriate and repeat with firm resolutions as their own opinions all that such a man as Paul has said. Such a decision can only make us inwardly unhappy. The mental equipment of a Paul does not by a long way fit us just because we make so bold as to slide ourselves into it. It is always a grave error, even if one very easily committed, to suppose that we Christians are ordained by God to live as spiritual parasites on the thoughts of others. Of course it is true in every kind of education that the thoughts of those who have gone before are a source of strength to those who follow. And we should be the last to say that we can be Christians at all if the wonderful thoughts of the Bible do not go to our very heart. Christian faith is impossible without a reverent attitude to a sacred tradition. We know well that right living would cease with the connection between us and this tradition. But we certainly do not come into the right, living connection with it by making up our minds to appropriate its thoughts and then giving them out as our own. We are to be no parasites; we must live by our own faith. How Luther wearied himself to make this clear! From the wide diffusion of this error there has grown up in our church what Ritschl contended against as religious professionalism. If a man talks himself or others into the idea that he moves in a region of thought up to the level of which, as a matter of fact, he has not yet grown, there must arise a cramped unnaturalness. What was in the case of the prophets the simple and natural expression of a God-awakened life, is then necessarily made the object of an artistic technique. It is, of course, true that the Christian must preach to his congregation, not himself but the Word of God. But a man can preach as the Word of God only what he has himself understood as Word of God."

Herrman holds that faith does not involve the intellectual appropriation of every idea in the Bible. On the contrary, the believer is far from the presumption of holding everything true that stands in the Bible. Thus:

"He will indeed notice that through his faith he is now for the first time brought into a state of mind which can rightly understand the prophets and apostles. But he knows, too, that there is much in the Bible for which his understanding is not yet ripe. God will help us yet further. But, of course, we can grow in knowledge only if we exercise in secret the faith God has given us through Christ. A person truly awakened to faith hears quite calmly that much stands in the Bible which never can and was never meant to become part of our own intellectual property; for example, the whole ancient theory of nature and the traces of rabbinical theology and Jewish eschatology in the New Testament. When a truly earnest faith sure of its ground freely acknowledges this—Luther, again, is an illuminating example—it will give free scope to that historical inquiry about the Bible which is the scientific task of theology. A faith, on the other hand, which withholds that acknowledgment enters necessarily into an alliance with insincerity, and must, for punishment, stand in fear of the facts."

A Theosophist's Version of the Christian Creed.

—Mr. C. W. Leadbeater is one of the leaders of theosophical thought in America. In a recently published volume, called "The Christian Creed," he expounds the theosophist's doctrine as to the origin and meaning of the Apostles', the Nicene, and the Athanasian creeds. "There are many students of theosophy," writes Mr. Leadbeater, "who have been, and indeed still are, earnest Christians; and tho their faith has gradually broadened out into unorthodoxy, they have retained a strong affection for the forms and ceremonials of the religion into which they were born." It is for such students that Mr. Leadbeater's book was written; so that when they hear or join in the recital of "those very remarkable basic formulæ of the church," the ideas brought into their minds thereby may be "the grander and nobler ones originally connected with them, rather than the misleading materialism of modern misapprehension."

Mr. Leadbeater claims that theosophy has recovered, through the agency of clairvoyance, the ancient formula which he regards as the first source of the Christian creed. He gives "a rough idea of it" in the words which follow:

"We believe in God the Father from whom comes the system—yes, our world and all things therein, whether seen or unseen.

"And in God the Son, most holy, alone-born from His Father before all the æons, not made but emanated, being of the very substance of the Father, true God from the true God, true Light from the true Light, by whom all forms were made; who for us men came down from heaven and entered the dense sea, yet riseth thence again in ever greater glory to a kingdom without end.

"And in God the Holy Ghost, the Life-giver, emanating also from the Father, equal with Him and with the Son in glory; who manifesteth through His angels.

"We recognize one brotherhood of holy men as leading to the Greater Brotherhood above, one initiation for emancipation from the fetters of sin and for escape from the wheel of birth and death into eternal life."

THE NEW ATHEISM.

THE Rev. Dr. R. F. Horton, one of the most prominent figures of British Congregationalism, joins issue in a recent address with what he calls "the new atheism." "There seems to be a widespread impression to-day," he says, "that something has happened, that some discovery has been made, that some criticism has been exercised, which at last justifies us in denying the existence of God, and even compels us rationally to give up the old beliefs." While this attitude of mind is not essentially new, Dr. Horton finds that the atheism of to-day is distinguished from the atheism of a few decades ago by "a certain poignant regret." "Thirty years ago," he says, "men dismissed God with a shout of delight; now they lose Him with a sigh of despondency."

Dr. Horton regards Haeckel's "The Riddle of the Universe" as the chief handbook of the modern atheism in England. Among other writers whose works conduce to this mental attitude he mentions Maurice Maeterlinck and Israel Zangwill. The latter name calls forth the comment that, altho his race has given to the world "the tritest, the truest, and the most consoling conceptions that man has ever formed of God," the modern Jew, plunged into Western life and Western thought, "becomes very commonly the most dismal of atheists."

Yet, in spite of the spread of this modern attitude, urges Dr. Horton, "whatever evidences there have ever been of God exist to-day in undiminished force." The writers named, he says, create their illusion "by simply ignoring these evidences." Dr. Horton then proceeds to group his evidences under three heads: "the argument from the universe, the argument from man, and the argument from Christ." Of the first he says:

"It is briefly this: that the whole scheme of things as it presents itself to our intelligence is so ordered, so regular, can be so confidently relied on to act with uniformity and precision; that it is so beautiful, that it betrays such unmistakable evidences of progress, development, of working to some goal; that it is even on the face of it so full of beneficence, so rich in joy, that the mind is driven to the conclusion that a scheme so beautiful, so wonderful, so intricate, so delicate in its adjustments, so orderly in its development, must be attributed to an intelligence, a vast intelligence, a wisdom compared with which the wisdom of man is as his body is compared with the great scheme of things."

His "argument from man" follows:

"It is that since we as men are conscious of ourselves as possessing an intellectual, a moral, a spiritual nature, we find that we are bound to attribute to the cause of our being the intellectual, the moral, and the spiritual qualities which we find in ourselves.

"When the man begins to think, he can not help the conviction that the origin of his being can think. When the man begins to will, he can not escape the sense that will lies behind the phenomena of which he is one. When the man begins to distinguish between right and wrong, he can not evade the conclusion that there is a moral sense outside of him which recognizes the distinction, nor can he resist the conviction that the Being that is respon-

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sible for his existence sides with the right and is against the wrong. And when man becomes conscious of his own spiritual need, the yearning which can not be uttered, he can not resist the conviction that in the origin of his being there is a response and a correspondence to the spiritual nature that is in himself. . . . . .

"The psychology of to-day is rapidly moving to the point where the argument from man to God will appear more convincing than it has ever been; because we shall understand men better, we shall be more sure of God."

His "argument from Christ" is formulated thus:

"You may dispute the gospel, but you will do nothing to get rid of Christ, if Christ is a fact, and a working, living fact in human lives and human societies to-day. And the point that I would urge upon you is this: that criticism, so far from removing the fact of Christ, has tended to bring out with remarkable clearness the supernatural reality in the New Testament which explains the actual working of Christ in history and in human life."

In *The Literary Guide* (London), a rationalist publication, Mr. Charles T. Gorham comments on Dr. Horton's arguments as "a significant indication of the tone of present-day religious thought." Taking up, first of all, "the argument from the universe," he says:

"Depending purely on analogies which are remote and imperfect, the argument from design can afford nothing beyond a presumption the strength of which varies with different minds. Take it at its best and suppose the universe has been designed, what then? Does it clearly reveal the character of the designer? . . . The argument from the universe leaves out the very points we want to know about. It can impress none but those who look at the beneficent side of nature alone and ignore its darker aspects. The evil and the good are so closely intermingled that we can not assume the dualistic theory of two antagonistic creative forces. And if we are compelled to assume one force only, the problem is to determine its nature. . . . The argument of design, if appealed to at all, should be carried to its logical conclusion, and that logical conclusion is agnosticism."

With regard to the argument from the nature of man, Dr. Horton's admission that all attempts to prove the infinite from the finite must be of an anthropomorphic character, is criticized thus:

"Does not this fact imply a limitation which excludes any verifiable theory of God? There is little more likelihood of a human mind attaining to a knowledge of the divine than there is of a retriever understanding 'Hamlet.' The significant admission that, compared with the divine wisdom, 'the wisdom of man is as his body is compared with the great scheme of things' surely renders impossible any such parallel as is presupposed by all theological systems. Is it true that we are compelled to attribute the qualities of our own personality to an infinite cause of which we can not logically predicate personality at all? Can our experience in this matter be transcended? Has it been transcended? Our qualities inhere in physical substance. How can we attribute them to a hypothetical entity which is without physical substance?"

Of "the argument from Christ" Mr. Gorham says:

"Jesus Christ, it is claimed, gave to a sinful world a perfect revelation of the character of God. Now, I do not think he did anything of the kind. If he gave any revelation at all, it was so partial and incomplete as to afford practically no guide to the limitless capacities of the divine nature. But, as no one can deal in anything but guesses on this subject, I leave the point on one side. . . . What are the gospels? No one knows by whom they were written, or when they were written, or from what sources the writers derived their information. The originals of these writings are not in existence; so far as we are aware, no one ever saw them; no copies exist but such as were made hundreds of years after the events, and even these copies can not be verified. . . . Can we accept the representations of Jesus, or his representation of God, as absolutely true, or even in all respects ethically satisfying? Are there no errors, no contradictions, no imperfect morals, no dreams and visions, no superstitious elements, no adaptations of earlier ideas, in the New Testament? Dr. Horton is well aware that only one answer can be given to these questions by anybody who knows the facts. Again, it must be said that the claim to divine revelation is fallacious, and that there is no philosophical refuge but agnosticism."

TRUE AND FALSE ASCETICISM.

THE question of asceticism, and its relation to Christian thought and practise, is interestingly discussed in an article in the September issue of *The Ecclesiastical Review* (Philadelphia, Rom. Cath.). The writer, Thomas J. Gerrard, of Chelmsford, England, objects to recent statements that "our Lord was no ascetic," and that "the ascetic is not necessarily a Christian, or the Christian an ascetic." From time immemorial, he says, and among all classes of people, ἄσκησις, or bodily exercise and discipline, has ever been held and felt to be a means of acquiring moral and spiritual perfection. He continues:

"The real difference between the asceticism of those saints who practised great austerities and that of the ordinary Christian is not one of kind, but of degree. The objects and motives are the same; only the manner and extent are different. . . . We are living in an age which is not attracted by the methods of an Anthony, a Stylite, or a Benedict Joseph Labré. The life of a pillar-saint excites no emulation in a people possessed of a strong devotion to hygiene and cleanliness. Therefore it is that, while insisting on the motives which give the essence to asceticism, we counsel and practise a modified form of it. 'Quidquid recipitur, recipitur secundum modum recipientis.' What is moderate in one age is excessive in another; and we venture to think that the moderation taught by St. Ignatius in the sixteenth century would scarcely pass as such in the twentieth; for instance, where the saint advises that in affixing the *catenella* care should be taken that it pierce not to the bone, and in taking the discipline that no bones be broken. The principle, however, of St. Ignatius is the only key to life's problem and must eventually prevail.

"A recent writer (Mrs. Craigie, in 'The Science of Life') has drawn a striking comparison between the saint of Loyola and Count Leo Tolstoy. The two men stand for the two predominant theories of life which are now struggling for the ascendancy. The asceticism of Tolstoy is Buddhistic. His ideal is the extinction of the race. 'He entreats the minister of state, the man of learning, the doctor, the lawyer, the professor, the artist, the clerk—not to think, not to argue, not to analyze, but to dig in the fields. . . . Tolstoy is a disillusioned man. There is disillusion in every line of his masterly novels and it is disillusion which even the saddest of us can not always accept.' His exaggerations may be said to culminate in his views on marriage, the very substance of which he regards as so much unchastity. The asceticism of St. Ignatius is Catholic. His ideal is the perfection of the race. The intelligence and will are to be used, developed to their fullest capacity and directed to the service of God. Man is to cultivate an indifference so that he wish no more for health than for sickness, for riches than for poverty, for a long life than for a short one. To acquire this indifference ἄσκησις is absolutely necessary. From the days of John the Baptist until now, 'the Kingdom of Heaven suffereth violence and the violent bear it away.' These are the words of Christ. Asceticism certainly has a grave rôle to fulfil in this age, and there is not much danger of its value being overestimated either in England or America."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

"ONE of the most useful adjuncts of the modern church," says *The Christian Endeavor World* (Boston), "is the American Institute of Sacred Literature, whose principal is Dr. William R. Harper, president of Chicago University. It now offers forty-six courses of study, of all degrees of difficulty, including ten new courses designed to train Sunday-school teachers by correspondence."

MR. EDMUND GOSSE, the eminent English critic, has written a letter to the London Bible Society in which he says of the Bible: "It would be impertinent for me to praise the English Bible, and needless to dwell upon its value as a model of noble language. But since you offer me this opportunity I should like to insist on the importance to those who are ambitious to write well of reading the Bible aloud. It is a book the beauty of which appeals largely to the ear. By one of those almost miraculous chances which attended upon the birth of this incomparable version, each different part of it seems to have fallen to a man appropriately endowed for that fragment of the task. The gospels, for instance, vibrate with the tender and thrilling melody of stringed instruments; in the narrations of the Old Testament and in the Psalms we find a wider orchestra, and the silver trumpet predominates. When young men, therefore, ask me for advice in the formation of a prose style I have no counsel for them except this: Read aloud a portion of the Old and another of the New Testament as often as you possibly can."

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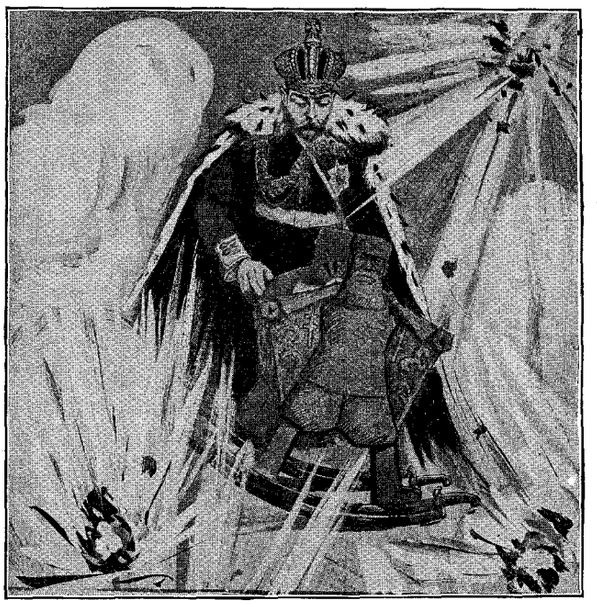
FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE CZAR'S DISAPPOINTMENT OF EUROPE.

NICHOLAS II. is reported, on respectable authority, to contemplate a fresh pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Seraphim. Little more than a year has elapsed since His Majesty personally assisted in carrying the bones of this saint to their present resting-place in a marble tomb paid for by the Russian Government. Czar and Czarina were then sprinkled with water from the very spring at which Seraphim—who was the son of a business man and lived an ascetic life in a forest haunted by bears—slaked his thirst. The pursuit of these bears is now an illegal act. The spring posessses miraculous properties certified to by the Russian



"SLEEP, CZAREVITCH, SLEEP!"

—*Ulk* (Berlin).

police. The blind have been made to see, the deaf to hear, and the halt to leap. The curse of sterility has been lifted from women. A prayer for a son has been answered.

Such is the order of ideas now drawing the strength of the Czar's mind, we are informed by various European organs, in the direction of religion. Those Russian organs which expound the autocratic Muscovite theory of the state manifest an absolute harmony with this pious reflectiveness. The Moscow *Viedomosti*, for instance, thus stimulates the religious self-consciousness of the nation:

"We Russians have entirely forgotten the spiritual forces, the assistance of which we were formerly in the habit of invoking when earthly aid was vain and when only a miracle could save us. When the Russians, who were then still heathens, attacked Constantinople, the patriarch dropped the garment of the mother of God into the sea. The tempest which thereupon arose instantly scattered the Russian ships. When Tamerlane was marching upon Moscow, with the design of destroying it, the image of the blessed virgin was sent for from Vladimir. The moment it had been brought into Moscow, its menacing aspect terrified Tamerlane. He fled. When Russia was on the verge of destruction during the turmoil resulting from a vacant throne, a three days' fast was decreed for all Russians, even to babes at the breast. The people sent up their prayers for the safety of their native land.

"The position just now is perilous. Awful would it be were the efforts of the defenders of Port Arthur to prove useless and we were forced to undertake the recapture of the place. The evil disposed may jeer us, but we will do the best we can. We must tear that unhappy fortress from the grasp of the Nippons. But if we are to succeed in that enterprise, nothing but hope in Almighty God can help us. The people must pray for the safety of Port Arthur as the woman of Canaan prayed for her daughter. Let the heavens ring with the cries of souls in pain, cries not heard on earth but heeded in heaven. May God hear our prayer!"

The Holy Synod is accordingly urged to decree a fast to avert the fall of Port Arthur. The idea would seem to be of a kind finding favor with Nicholas, if Europe's newspapers are correct in their surmises. The Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung*, a high authority in all that relates to Russia, thinks the Czar is peculiarly attached to his sacerdotal sovereignty as the earthly head of the church. In one of its comments this paper even argues that the theocratic conception which Nicholas has of himself must necessarily chill his sympathy with a more liberal form of government. "By his pilgrimage to the bones of St. Seraphim at Saroff last summer," it says, "as well as by his collection of quantities of holy pictures as a means of victory over the Japanese, Nicholas II. has fully made manifest his intention not to alter his father's ecclesiastical policy, but to permit, instead, the continuance of the mental blight now upon his people." The London *Spectator* has also given utterance to views of this kind, and it warned Europe at the time of the birth of the Czar's boy baby not to anticipate an era of Russian freedom:

"His readiness to make pilgrimages in order to pray before special shrines for the gift of a son suggests a mind prone to superstition as well as faith; and he is said to believe, with a conviction unusual even in kings, that he stands between God and his subjects, and is responsible in some special way alike for their destiny and the safety of the Orthodox Church. He can not in his own judgment shake off that responsibility, can not share it with counselors, can not part with any portion of it to a parliament, and must, therefore, if he is resisted or his action so freely criticized as to be hampered by opinion, continue, and even intensify, the policy of repression which the bureaucracy so strongly adjures him to pursue. It is not, he thinks, to his people that God has confided absolutism as a trust, but to him alone. That is always the ground-thought of a theocracy, and the Russian monarchy always wishes to be thought a theocracy, and in many respects is one—that is, it places in theory the supremacy of certain religious or dogmatic ideas above even its direct interests. Add that much of the prevailing repression is intended to preserve the Emperor's life, and that every Emperor with a baby heir must earnestly wish to live until that heir is competent to govern, and we have conditions in Russia which we fear will prohibit the smallest movement in the direction of liberty, even such liberty as exists in Germany or Austria. Men will still be liable to be sent to Siberia without trial. Criticism will still be forbidden under terrible penalties. The legislative power will still be denied to any but committees of bureaucrats appointed and removable by the sovereign's will."

Nevertheless, the disappointment of Europe in the comparatively colorless character of the Czar's manifesto on the occasion of his heir's birth is freely expressed in many papers. Just before the manifesto and immediately after the birth of the Czarevitch, the London *Globe* said Nicholas might possibly restore freedom to the Finns and make other subjects of his really free. When the manifesto came, the Vienna *Zeit* called it a "pompous nothing," the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) called it "niggardly charity," and the *Morgen Zeitung* (Vienna) called it "cold calculation and pitiless tradition." The disappointment was possibly the keener because Russian papers have of late discussed fundamental constitutional reforms. However, it is reported from St. Petersburg that the Czar has put a stop to the discussion of the need of a real cabinet in Russia. A. Souvorin, the publisher of the *Novoye Vremya*, a powerful daily, ventured to broach the idea in one of his "little letters," published twenty-four hours after the announcement of the assassination of Minister Von Plehve. Foreign correspondents remarked upon the boldness of this journalist in advocating a responsible ministry, and in criticizing somewhat freely the present governmental system of the empire. In the Russian press the proposal attracted at first much attention, but there has been no disposition to pursue the subject.

Souvorin disclaimed any intention to compromise the principle

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of absolutism and autocracy. What he declared to be essential and wholly compatible with unlimited monarchical power is collective ministerial responsibility, unity of policy and effort. He says:

"We have no institution charged with matters that concern the country and all the departments equally. The council of ministers is for administrative purposes. Each minister has his own interests and there is no vital bond to unite them into an organic whole. It has become proverbial that our ministers oppose one another and fight for extensions of their several provinces. . . . We need a coherent, unified whole, an organism acting as such under definite guidance. Our forms are a survival from ancient times, say the age of Catherine II. . . . . .

"We also ought to make the press more independent, that it might really represent public opinion and thereby serve both society and the Government in their mutual relations."

Prince Mestchersky, the editor of the aristocratic *Grazhdanin*, who moves in the highest political circles, qualifiedly approved the cabinet idea, while indicating more pointedly the existing arrangement:

"With us it is quite conceivable—indeed, it is often the case—that in council one minister should appear as the leader of the opposition to the project of a fellow minister. No one considers it necessary to discuss his proposals with his associates. The organization of a cabinet is desirable, but first of all we need a patriotic consciousness of the duty of unity and solidarity in the governing body. As no such consciousness exists, or else it is very faint, no wonder that there is warfare and discord among the departments."

The objection that this is a radical proposal Souvorin meets by saying that political labels are misleading in Russia, and that the declared policy of the Government is "reform from above." Experience has demonstrated the danger of rivalry, discussion, and cross purposes. The organization of a genuine cabinet would conduce to efficiency and continuity and certainty, and would involve the creation of the office of prime minister. Personal jealousy and ambition should not stand in the way of an imperative necessity.

It is recalled that Louis Melikoff, the dictator under Alexander II., advocated a cabinet as one of the reforms calculated to do away with revolutionary terror and assassination. That Czar is supposed to have approved his program and to have intended to promulgate it. Nicholas II., however, is represented as frowning on all such suggestions.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE NEW STRATEGICAL SITUATION IN THE THEATER OF WAR.

UPON no principle of the modern art of war is greater stress laid just now by European military opinion than upon that which recognizes, as the primary objective of a belligerent, the enemy's main army. Until that has been sought out and destroyed, a belligerent on the offensive is in only the preliminary stage of his campaign. "When we speak of the defeat of the enemy," says Baron von der Goltz, the celebrated German strategist, whose contributions appear from time to time in German and English magazines, "we mean that, by the annihilation of a portion of his fighting power, we make him despair altogether of any subsequent favorable turn in the hostilities; and by destruction we imply that we reduce him to such a physical and moral state that he feels himself incapable of continuing the struggle."

Now, whether we turn to the Vienna *Reichswehr*, the Paris *Figaro*, or the London *Standard*—all of which command a high order of military expert talent—we find a distinct impression that Japan's first campaign against Russia is closing without the attainment of the great end in view. The truth, as our contemporaries see it, is that Japan's plan of campaign has been upset, if not deranged. Two causes are assigned. Japan went into the war, to begin with, unprovided with an ample fleet. As the London *Times* reminds us, she has been compelled to husband her battle-ships and her cruisers, well appreciating the impossibility of replacing lost units during the whole period of the war. This necessarily delayed the attainment of that command of the sea without which the destruction of Russia's main army could not be even attempted. We quoted the opinion of the London *Times* on this point last winter, but no time will be wasted by reading it twice:

"If there is one principle of national strategy more pregnant with meaning than another for an insular state, it is that which affirms and reiterates the danger of the despatch of military forces across waters not thoroughly cleared of hostile ships. It is not possible to believe that a nation like Japan, with its nascent ambitions and striking capacity for almost inquisitorial research, has not grasped this root principle of combined operations. One may therefore assume that every effort will be made by Japan to gain the command of the sea before the despatch of a single division to the mainland. It is obvious that, until the Russian ships are sunk, captured, or shut up in their ports with their wings effectually clipped, there can be no security for the sea communication of an expeditionary force, and that instinctive apprehension of ever present risk will haunt the mind of the Japanese army commander until this ghost is finally laid."

To the original inadequacy of Japan's fleet has since been added the unexpectedly prolonged character of Port Arthur's resistance. The heroic defense of that fortress by General Stoessel has come as a complete surprise to the leading London newspapers. Last summer the fall of Port Arthur was heralded as a matter of days only in *The Mail*, *The News*, and *The Standard*, while *The Times* and *The Telegraph* seemed at one time to believe that the fall of Port Arthur must precede any combined action against Kuropatkin's main army by the Japanese forces. However, day followed day, until time had convinced some German dailies, including the Berlin *Lokalanzeiger*, that the unlooked-for length of the resistance of Port Arthur would compromise the Japanese plan of campaign. To this resistance, suspects the Paris *Temps*, we must ascribe a modification of Tokyo's strategy, and Marquis Oyama was sent to the mainland to attempt what the Vienna *Reichswehr* has repeatedly contended would be disastrous to Japanese strategy—simultaneous operations against both Port Arthur and Kuropatkin. Japan's land forces, predicted the Austrian military daily, would not prove of sufficient strength to undertake the capture of Port Arthur and the destruction of Kuropatkin at one and the same time.

But the embarrassments of the Russian defensive would appear to have been as serious in their way as the embarrassments of the Japanese offensive. Kuropatkin's plan of campaign has been deranged, too, admit his friends, the Paris *Gaulois* and *Figaro*. He has been interfered with by orders from St. Petersburg, bidding him either go to the defense of Port Arthur or hold his own when every principle of sound strategy called for retreat. The Russian commander would long since have been safe in Harbin with his army intact, thinks the military expert of the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), if it were not for the folly of his detractors. Kuropatkin has hit upon the only method of restoring the military prestige of his country in the eyes of a world which will yet accord him the tribute of its applause:

"The Japanese decided, after much delay and dilatoriness, to invade Manchuria, into which the foe makes no attempt to prevent their entry. The whole world at once raises pandemonium, some admiring such splendid 'audacity' while others deplore the inactivity or the 'inertia' of the foe. This is probably because so much has been vaguely said of the advantages of the offensive, which alone permits a belligerent to 'lay down the law' to the enemy—provided the offensive has been assumed in time and wisely. But this offensive consists precisely in attacking opportunely, and to do this three things are essential. One must be the first to be ready. We must know at the outset that we are decidedly the strongest. We must have a line of operations that is easily followed. When these three conditions are not combined,

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when, from political and geographical conditions, a belligerent has less rapid means of concentration than those of the enemy and can dispose only of inferior forces at the outset, or when the line of operations for a forward movement is impeded by obstacles, the assumption of the offensive is an error. The defensive is rendered imperative."

Kuropatkin has been the first to grasp one very important fact regarding Japanese armies—their inability to pursue. So, at any rate, think the French dailies, and English dailies are coming somewhat reluctantly to the same opinion. The *Figaro* attributes the fact to the superiority of the Cossacks over the poorly mounted and trained Japanese cavalry, altho the London *News* and a few of its English contemporaries are doubtful of Cossack prowess. However, it is conceded that the weakness of all Japanese pursuit may have the most important consequences. We quote an English opinion on this head, that of the London *Speaker:*

"A decisive action is one in which you not only cause your enemy to retire, but in which you destroy his force. There are only two ways of doing this: one is to ride it down and break it up; the other is so to surround it as to cause it to capitulate. Thus Waterloo was a decisive action; so was Sedan; but Talaveras, altho Wellington was compelled to retreat, was not a decisive action. Now, it is absolutely certain from all the past course of the war that the Japanese can not pursue. . . . Had they infinite time at their disposal, and were the Russian army permanently confined to its present numbers, they could undoubtedly succeed in enveloping it, but the Russian army is growing rapidly, and the strain of the war upon the material and the sea communications of the Japanese is one which makes time a limited and important factor for them, even more than it has been for other combatants in other wars."

German opinion draws a careful distinction between tactics and strategy in pronouncing upon the situation. Military organs praise the Japanese "science" highly, but the *Militär-Wochenblatt* (Berlin), expounding the views of the German general staff, asserts that the Russian officers and troops have been too severely criticized. They are good artillerymen. They are not cast down by defeat. In battle they give a fine account of themselves. In retreat they do not get out of hand. Regarding Russian strategy, this more or less official organ refrains from committing itself. But another official organ, that of the Berlin Foreign Office, the *Kreuz Zeitung*, is bolder. It permits a well-known military expert to advert to a circumstance which may keep Russian strategy on the defensive indefinitely:

"Viewing the Russian conduct of the war up to this time with the critical eye of a European military man, it is undeniable that great errors have been committed. More particularly, the division of the supreme command between Alexeieff and Kuropatkin creates antagonisms which act as impediments to unified and well-planned action. Further, there is the scattering of the forces, already inadequate enough, over an immense area. Finally we have the appointment of a commander who has not sufficient authority, and the promiscuous assembly of isolated battalions, out of touch with one another and under strange commanders, into tactical units, instead of the immediate mobilization of compact bodies of troops from Europe. That the needs of the troops were not fully provided for because of the prevailing corruption in the bureaucracy and that the absence of a sense of duty in individual officers has evil effects need not be enlarged upon here. . . . . .

"A western European army in such circumstances would have little prospect of success, especially against such an intelligent, alert enemy as the Japanese. But with the Russians the chances are better. They are unsurpassed masters in improvisation, not only technically and administratively, but in all that relates to the moral standard of war. What is slack and inferior will at once be got rid of. Commanders who were meeting with failure were sent home and others were given an opportunity to withdraw. The spirit of the troops will be maintained as buoyant as possible and kept from drooping, even in retreat, by means of song, music, and games. One gets the impression that this army, in spite of its tactical deficiencies, is yet destined to win victories—perhaps not until a year has passed—unless the Japanese succeed in preparing a Sedan for it. Decisive battles in which the Russians are not taken to the last man are not of this sort, for we may expect that against Russian obstinacy the nervous impetuosity of the Japanese—altho not until a long period of fighting has expired—will break and bleed to death."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

STRENGTH OF KUROPATKIN'S PLACE OF REFUGE.

GENERAL KUROPATKIN'S temper is declared to have become so violent under the strain of recent events that the members of his staff are anxious to make their intercourse with him as brief as possible. "The type is a common object on British battle-fields when things go wrong," reflects the military expert of the London *Times*, who may be assumed to speak from experience, for he was once a staff officer himself. Yet there is much that might soothe the most acute irritation in nearly all London comment on Kuropatkin's display of genius in fleeing from the foe. His capacity to fight and run away proves conclusively to the London *Telegraph* that Kuropatkin will live to fight another day at Harbin. "Kuropatkin has won the race," it thinks, "and saved the greater part of his army by one of the masterly retreats of military history." The London *Standard* is not yet wholly confident that "a potential remnant" of the Russian army will get to Harbin. But assuming for the sake of argument that Kuropatkin's retreat will conclude as brilliantly as it began, English newspapers assert that he will have placed himself in a position of great strength. "Russia, so long as she holds the great grain region east and north of Harbin, will have ample supplies," thinks a well-informed writer in the London *Times:*

"As regards food for her army, the natives can furnish a relatively small proportion of coarse flour made from wheat: the *kaoliang* meal, which is abundant, is made into coarse cakes, which can be eaten once the hot weather has passed. The small millets can be used as porridge. Natives travel long distances on this alone. For the cold season the bean curd is splendid food for men who have to live in the open air. The supply of this is practically unlimited. In the central or Kirin province potatoes are good and plentiful, while maize is grown throughout the mountain districts, and the coarse or fine meals are made into wholesome cakes. Buckwheat flour is much used by the Chinese on the Mongolian plains, from whom fair quantities could be obtained. Sweet potatoes, yams, gourds, turnips, leeks, garlic, cabbage, and several other vegetables are grown everywhere. The fruit is limited to the southeast and southwestern parts of the country, nothing worth eating being found north of the forty-second parallel. Peaches, apricots, nectarines, summer apples, grapes, and a few varieties of pears appear, each in season, all but the last three adding largely to the number of cholera and dysenteric patients. The Russians have practically the command of the meat supplies which come almost entirely from Mongolia."

Harbin will undoubtedly be the center of a "tremendous" struggle this year or next, thinks the expert of the London *News*. He continues:

"Russia promptly set to work to see that Harbin should be built on sensible lines from the outset—should be planned before it was built. She determined that the town should be purely Russian—and already it is being called the 'Moscow of the East.' For miles around the land has been secured, and only Russians or Chinese may own land, make buildings, or carry on any permanent business in or near it. In 1901 the Russian population was 12,000, in May, 1903, 44,000, and last October 60,000, without counting soldiers. Japanese, Germans, Austrians, Greeks, Turks, and all other races only numbered 700. The Chinese population totaled 40,000, in a separate settlement. . . . . .

"We have all read of the wonderful way in which Russia has conjured up the cities of Port Arthur, Dalny, and Vladivostok, for these places are on the sea, where any traveler may note their progress. Less has been told of Harbin, the central point where Russia has with wonderful foresight been creating the capital that she intends shall form one of the greatest markets of all the fertile

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East. Half a dozen years ago, when a great army of Russian and native workers were unrolling the Manchurian Railway over the plain so fast that the construction train hardly came to a standstill, when each day found the railroad three or four miles nearer the Pacific, there was no Harbin. Not even a native village marked the place. It was merely a point on the banks of the Sungari River running northward toward its junction with the mighty Amur. But when Russia threw across the stream a many-pieced bridge of stone and steel, and the railway began to move forward in two directions, southward as well as to the east, the junction soon became a place of note. . . . . .

"Altogether, Harbin is a marvelous example of what can be done by a great nation bent on commercial expansion and bringing its concentrated forces to the help of its citizens. With millions of cheap Chinese laborers, great coal-fields, mountains of iron and copper, limitless forests, and agricultural land producing the cheapest food in the world, Russia seemed but yesterday to have untold wealth within her grasp. To-day it seems that she may not possess all without a struggle, and Harbin, the magic capital city, summoned as by Aladdin's lamp out of the air, bids fair to be the scene of one of the greatest military struggles."

But Kuropatkin can not afford to terminate the future struggle for Harbin by any new displays of his talent in evading the Japanese, according to Colonel C. de la Poer Beresford. This British officer has dealt with the whole situation between Mukden and Harbin in a recent study published by *The Fortnightly Review* (London). He has studied the strategical problem locally at first hand and his conclusions regarding Harbin are thus stated:

"It will be necessary to hold this place to the death, for once driven out of Harbin, Russia loses not only touch with her left flank fortress, Vladivostok, but also the power to reinforce or disengage Port Arthur. Her power on the sea has gone, never to return in this campaign. Uriu's and Togo's sudden blows have reduced her fine fleet to a remnant divided into two far separated parts. In spite of her desire to keep the matter quiet, the noise of Japan's success has by this time penetrated into the deep defiles of Sze-Chuan, to Yarkand, Lhassa, and Kashgar. From here to her own Turkestan garrisons is but a step, and the news of her reverses, exaggerated by repetitions, is now bandied from mouth to mouth in the bazars of Margelan, Samarkand, and Bokhara. It will take all the ingenuity of General Ivanhoff, the governor-general of Turkestan, to calm the passions aroused by this disastrous intelligence. It may be that Russia will counterbalance its effect by successes on land. In any case, she must hold on to Harbin, or her prestige in Asia is gone. For this reason it seems to me this place will be, in the near future, the spot on which the eyes of the world will be riveted with extreme attention."

THE UNPLEASANTNESS OVER CANADA'S GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

ONE can not arise from the most casual perusal of recent numbers of Dominion organs without a conviction of the impossibility of bringing such a character as that of the Duke of Marlborough within the pale of Canadian sympathy. His Grace having been unofficially designated as the next governor-general, there ensued a chorus of press protest so unabashed in candor that the honor was allotted to Earl Grey. "Canadians simply respect themselves when they object to their national capital becoming the stage setting for the display of the Vanderbilt millions," asserts *The Evening Telegram* (Toronto). "As Mrs. Marlborough, to use the slang of the country from which she exiled herself," explains *Saturday Night* (Toronto), "has the dough, it may be presumed that she will desire to show that she makes the bread, and it is on this ground that the editor of *The Telegram* objects to her coming as a sort of Queen of Canada. If this happens, he anticipates a large influx of millionaire 'Amurrican' ladies of the same royal descent as Mrs. Marlborough." "To send to this country some inexperienced scion of aristocracy," declares the Toronto *Globe*, "simply because he may be eager for the distinction would be little less than an insult to a self-respecting people."

There has been a kind of fray over the subject between the press of England and the press of Canada, of which it might be said, as Shakespeare says of Benedick and Beatrice, that "they never meet but there's a skirmish of wit between them." Referring to Earl Grey, the newly appointed governor-general, the London *Standard* speaks of his "inborn capacity for managing men," especially "when delicate questions of constitutional propriety come before him for review." "Hasn't it yet dawned upon the Tory mind of *The Standard*," replies the London (Canada) *Advertiser*, "that the responsible ministers of this country will settle all questions of constitutional propriety and will brook no interference or dictation from the governor-general?" The London *Times* thinks that as governor-general, Earl Grey will "know how to deal with those petulant demonstrations of separatist spirits which now and then, in a few obscure quarters, claim certain notice." "*The Times* speaks like a Canadian Tory organ of the flannel-mouthed variety," says *The Advertiser*, and the Toronto *World* infers that *The Times* "is darkly alluding to the possibility of their receiving invitations for festivities at Rideau Hall." *The St. James's Gazette* (London) is sure that "more subtle wisdom will be required to direct the destinies of Canada at the present moment than Earl Grey was called upon to exercise in South Africa" (in 1896 he was administrator of Rhodesia, and was in the confidence of Cecil Rhodes). "All this to Canadians is entertaining when it is not irritating," comments the Toronto *News*, adding: "Can it be that the Canadian press discusses British questions with the solemn unwisdom and portentous misinformation which distinguishes British press comment on Earl Grey's appointment?" The Toronto *Globe*, in view of the general discussion of the functions of a Canadian governor-general consequent upon the unpleasantness over the Duke of Marlborough, deems it well to explain:

FEELING HIS WAY.

MR. BULL (half-jokingly, to J. Canuck)—"Aw—now, how do you think this gentleman would do for your governor-general?"

—*Saturday Night* (Toronto).

"Nothing could be further from the truth than some of the current talk about the theory of the vice-regal office in Canada, the functions of its occupant, and the qualifications he should bring to the discharge of his duties. It is held on the one hand that, as the representative of the King, he is invested with prerogatives which royalty never attempts to exercise in the United Kingdom; it is held on the other that he is simply a political figurehead, and that the more completely he subsides into a mere social functionary the better for himself and the country. These opposing views

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are equally distant from the truth, and would be equally productive of trouble if reduced to practise.

"The limitations to the exercise of the governor-general's prerogatives are now fairly definite, well recognized, and in some cases embodied in constitutional documents. Without his consent no legislative measure can become a statute or go into operation as such; but that consent must be given or withheld on the advice of his ministers. Without his concurrence no order made by his executive council can have any force or validity; but after an order has been passed through its various stages he is expected to put his signature to it as a matter of course. Lord Dufferin, thirty years ago, with the best intentions, but acting on his own initiative, sent one rebel into exile and commuted the death sentence of another; but not long afterward, at the instance of the Canadian Government, it was agreed that no governor should again interfere with the course of justice except as advised by his ministers. Lord Lorne, a quarter of a century ago, declined to dismiss a lieutenant-governor when advised by his ministers so to do; but he subsequently, under specific instructions from the Colonial Secretary, acted on the very advice he had declined.

"It is in theory the governor-general's prerogative to select his advisers, but in practise he must limit his choice to those who can command the support of a majority of the members of the elective chamber of parliament. He may dismiss from his council ministers of whose policy or practises he disapproves, but he must find new advisers who are willing to assume responsibility for the dismissal of their predecessors. He may summon, prorogue, or dissolve a parliament, but only when advised by his ministers to do so. The executive act in every such case is his, but he is expected to perform it on such advice. On the other hand, he is held free from responsibility for his official acts, and, as a matter of course, is not amenable to criticism."

TERRORS OF THE JAPANESE CENSORSHIP.

THE Japanese enveloping movement, as applied to war correspondents, would seem, from the complaints of many European newspapers, to be a success. The representatives of great dailies at the front have recently applied the Napoleonic mass theory in one more desperate effort to fight their way out of the Nippon ring. They were outnumbered, outflanked, and outmaneuvered by the censors. It was another Sedan. Nearly all the war news has latterly been coming from Tokyo or from St. Petersburg, except when a coolie escapes from Port Arthur in a junk. The London *Speaker*, whose military expert has been very felicitous in some of his forecasts and analyses, observes:

"Never in any war has the censorship been more exact; never has it been more successful. It is customary to remark upon the exactitude of the Japanese censorship. It is equally true that the Russians, tho a Western people and therefore less accustomed to secrecy, have maintained an astonishing reserve. Nothing would seem easier, for instance, than for a correspondent properly disguised to have ascertained at any point upon the Transsiberian Railway what numbers were going through: no one has guessed even approximately.

"'No evidence is worth having in this campaign save that which is officially certified to be true by one of the two combatant parties.' That is the principal rule of evidence to follow. No other evidence can, as lawyers say, be admitted. Cheefu, Shanghai, and Tien-Tsin are full of random fellows paid by the job and not by the month, who send any news they choose: and a great deal of the news we read is actually written in Europe."

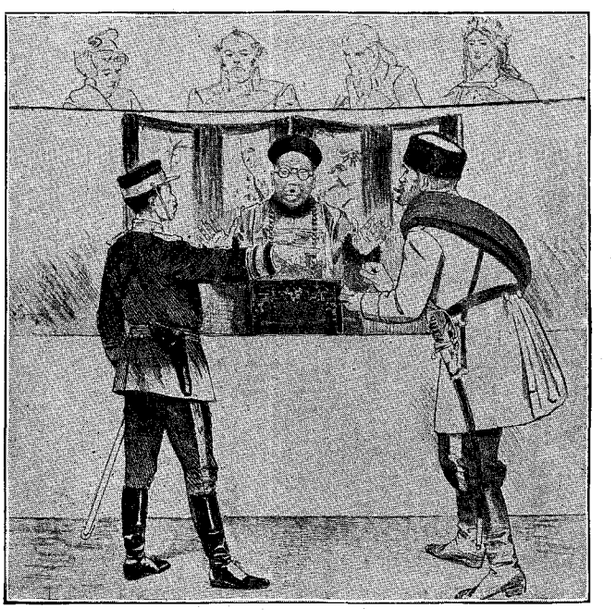
In Japan itself the censorship has attained such severity that even the native press, altho accustomed to rigor, is inclined to rebel. The *Shimbun* (Kobe) has been fined for an allusion to the rumored appearance of the Japanese squadron off the coast. The *Yushin Nippo* (Kobe) has been fined on a similar charge, while the *Mainichi* (Osaka) was summoned to court in the person of its editor for saying that Japanese cruisers had been observed near a certain port. A fine was imposed. The *Asahi* (Osaka) has had a very similar experience, nor is the British press in Japan exempt from this form of severity. The Kobe *Chronicle* was fined for saying that the Vladivostok squadron had been hiding behind an island not far from the anchorage of the Japanese squadron. Our contemporary avers that the censorship grows constantly more capricious and tyrannical:

"Every now and then a batch of prosecutions is instituted without its being possible to discover upon what system the authorities are working or why one item of news is considered more dangerous than another. It necessarily follows that in default of detailed regulations one journal is prosecuted for an offense which can be committed by another journal with impunity. . . . As no regulations exist save those that prohibit the publication of all information which has not received official sanction the censorship is very arbitrary and often extremely unjust."

"NEUTRALITY."

DAME EUROPA—"Glad to hear, John, that you are not harboring any of these pugilists on your premises."

CHINAMAN—"Bless your heart, ma'am, they've been fighting in my back garden for the last six months." —*Punch* (London).



CHINA—"I have given you Manchuria to fight in, can't you leave me in peace here?"

—*Amsterdammer Weekblad voor Nederland.*

AH SIN TAKES A HAND.

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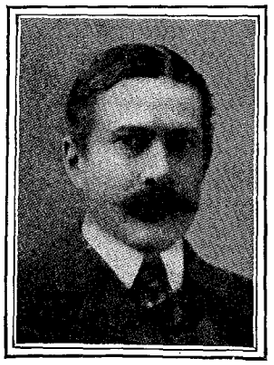
NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

ANOTHER TALE OF THE ARGONAUTS.

THE LURE O' GOLD. By Bailey Millard. Cloth, 247 pp. Price, $1.50. Edward J. Clode, New York.

THE California gold-fields lifted Bret Harte to fame and gave Mark Twain his first push toward renown. The Klondike fields gave Jack London the stageing for his first bow to the world. The acclaim of him has been so loud that we scarcely remember that Joaquin Miller and Hamlin Garland have both listened to "the wolf's long howl on Unalaska's shore," and have told of the hosts of gold-seekers who went faring forth to the Auroral splendors. That Bailey Millard, of San Francisco, was in the Klondike rush few were perhaps aware; but people will not forget to count him among the pilgrim-scribes when his book begins to get into the trains and the grips, and his "Lure o' Gold" takes its place with the stories of adventure.



BAILEY MILLARD.

Mr. Millard brings to this story of Northern seas the same clinch of dramatic situation, the same flash of phrase, that he brought to that little classic of his, "A Notch in a Principality"; the same swift eye for detail and color that he brought to his vivid tales of the water-famished Mohave, with its crinkling hotness, its tormented yuccas, its writhing Apaches.

In "The Lure o' Gold," an old California miner and his son, not yet twenty, have joined the race to the Klondike. Unluckily they get in at the tail of the stampede, and are stranded moneyless. They finally strike rich diggings on the Cape Nome beach, but the father falls ill in the midst of the wild haste of washing out the Pactolian sands, and has to sail for home, leaving the son to run off the rest of the claim.

The story proper opens with a glimpse of John Morning, the young miner, starting homeward from the tent-and-shanty city of Nome, with forty thousand dollars sewn into buckskin bags. He is naturally full of the trepidations of inexperience, left alone, as he is, with so much treasure in that land of adventurers and desperadoes, with only an ineffectual vigilance committee to insist upon law and order. While waiting upon the dock for the homing ship, sitting rifle in hand upon the strong box that meant for his people home and comfort and for him four years at Stanford, a trip to Europe, and a business career—sitting there with all the struggle seeming at an end, he is spotted by blacklegs, who finally plunge his gold overboard.

The rest of the story deals with his "nervy" pursuit of the pirates, and all the curious tangle of chance and circumstance that ensues. The action after the first half-dozen chapters is all on board the stanch old ship *Modesto*; and a better sea-story has not been told on this side the Atlantic since "Moran of the Lady Letty."

The unexpected embarking of the defrauded John Morning upon the very ship in which the disguised thugs have taken passage with their plunder; his insistent rooting after them and their loot in the face of all opposition and discouragement—these stirring things are brought out with fine dramatic strokes.

Perhaps the most striking thing about the book is the push and swirl of the action. There is no love story to tear the heart. There is no attempt at description such as used to be considered indispensable in the Mary Murfree school of fiction. There is little of the tarrying for comment and introspection, which makes Joseph Conrad so fascinating; still there is enough of the authorial comment which Poe declares can never be omitted by an artistic writer of fiction. Things happen in this story, and happen right along. The reader realizes when he is through that he has had an exciting time.

HISTORY IN COMMISSION.

THE CAMBRIDGE MODERN HISTORY. Volume VIII., The French Revolution. Planned by the late Lord Acton, LL.D.; edited by A. W. Ward, Litt.D.; G. W. Prothero, Litt.D.; and Stanley Leathes, M.A. Cloth, pp. xxvi + 875. Price, $4.00 net. The Macmillan Company.

THE plan of writing history by committees of historians, first started in France by Rambaud and Lavisse, is carried forward in this volume of the Cambridge Modern History in its applications to the French Revolution. Nothing can present a more striking contrast than this staid account of the remoter causes of that volcanic eruption as compared with the "history by lightning flashes" given in Carlyle's work on the same subject. The present volume does not, of course, attempt to vie in literary force with that *tour de force*, but gives in a business-like way the causes, social, economic, and philosophical, which led to the downfall of the French feudal system in 1789; and gives with equal minuteness the early failure to establish a constitutional substitute for it in the Committee of Public Safety and the Directorate. The volume finishes with the significant return from Egypt in 1799 of Napoleon Bonaparte, to whom the next volume of the History is to be devoted.

The present volume differs from some of the preceding in having but few articles written by men who have done much original work in this period of history. Except Mr. J. H. Rose and Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, none of the contributors to this volume (which is largely made up of articles from the pen of Prof. F. C. Montague and J. R. Moreton Macdonald) have added considerably to our knowledge of the period. For English readers the most novel information is contained in two chapters on royal and Republican finance contributed by Mr. Henry Higgs, and the chapter on French law in the early revolution period contributed by Paul Viollet. We see here the tendency to modern historical research, which devotes itself so persistently to the economic and legal interpretations of history. Yet the absence of much novelty is not of any great consequence in a work the main object of which is to sum up knowledge already obtained from original sources. It would be perhaps as well if the summaries had been put in a more readable form; but the facts are there, and after all that is what is mainly wanted. The present volume is worthy of its predecessors, and that is such high praise that its occasional lapses from clearness and intelligibility are merely faculæ on the solar disk.

ALL ABOUT TUSKEGEE.

WORKING WITH THE HAND. A Recount of the Author's Experience in Industrial Training at Tuskegee. By Booker T. Washington, LL.D. Pages x + 246. Price, $1.50. Doubleday, Page & Co.

THE name of Booker T. Washington stands for the generally accepted educational, economic, and social policy concerning the American negro. Any utterance which he may see fit to make upon this subject is sure to attract wide attention. Mr. Washington has published five books, all of which are the outgrowth of his life and work at Tuskegee. Few writers can produce five distinct treatises upon the same theme without running the risk of frequent repetition both of substances and manner. "Working with the Hand" is called a sequel of "Up from Slavery," which easily takes rank with the famous biographies of the world. This candid, unaffected narrative of the secret and method of his own life and work is a choice literary production. On the other hand, the present volume can scarcely be called literature at all. It is primarily an illustrated catalogue of Tuskegee and its doings. One is reminded of an embellished booklet gotten up by an enterprising firm, interspersed with attractive pictures and pleasant reading matter merely to call the peruser's attention to the wares for sale. It is doubtful whether America today contains a more astute advertiser than Booker T. Washington. If he were called upon to give an account of the lives of the apostles, he would doubtless find some way to introduce the Tuskegee idea.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

In the bitter controversy as to the relative value of industrial and higher education for the colored race, Mr. Washington has generally been regarded as a one-sided advocate of manual training. In this contention he has encountered the sharp criticism of many of the acutest minds of his own race; but he has now reached such toleration and breadth of view as to assert that "mere hand training without mental and moral education would mean little for the welfare of any race. All are vital factors of a harmonious plan." This position is entirely consistent with the personal experience of the author, who enjoys a diploma from Hampton, a degree from Harvard, and a doctorate from Dartmouth. Dr. Washington undertakes to account for the political restlessness of the Haitian and Dominican republics by a lack of industrial training; and yet one can not help feeling that his too ready and too confident prescription for the ills of the Antilles is not based upon a sufficiently thorough study of their political and social situation.

Dealing as Mr. Washington does in concrete material realities and situated between the upward and nether stress of crushing conditions, seemingly without projectile imagination nor fondness for speculative diversion, one may well wonder how he maintains his sanity and buoyance of spirit. His salvation lies in his saving grace of humor, of which the present volume affords not a few striking illustrations. For instance: "I have always been intensely fond of outdoor life. Perhaps

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the explanation for this lies partly in the fact that I was born nearly out-of-doors."

The book will be mainly helpful to those who are not already acquainted with the author's previous works. Those who have followed his career will find in it nothing that is new; but it will be merely cumulative and largely repetitive. Dr. Washington's chief contribution to the world lies in the domain of practical achievement rather than in literary embellishment. And yet when one does anything in a manner that the world deems worth while, the world will always give a considerate hearing to what he may have to say concerning the manner of its accomplishment.

MORE TALES OF THE TRAIL.

THE WATCHERS OF THE TRAIL. By Charles G. D. Roberts. With forty-eight full-page drawings by Charles Livingston Bull. Cloth, 361 pp. Price, $2.00. L. C. Page & Co.

MR. ROBERTS' present volume is a book full of delight. The twenty-odd sketches which it contains each holds some drama of the forest life, tragic with pain or natural cruelty, or faithfully mirroring the placid charm of the gentle side of wild woods existence. The author does not confine himself to the four-footed kindreds; all the creatures of the wilderness are his domain. He writes not only of bear, wildcat, moose, panther, lynx, but also of the denizens of air and water, trout, muskrat, frogs, and swimming larvæ; of kingbirds, hawks, dragon flies, and even of the more domestic animals, mice, grasshoppers, chipmunks, raccoons, a ram that escaped into the forest from the flock, and of a little red cow that with her yearling was driven from civilization by fire. And the interest that he awakens in the life of these minor folk is quite as great as that in the more lordly of the wild beasts.

CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS.

Perhaps the most interesting sketch in the book tells of "The Master of Golden Pool," a great trout that for years foiled all efforts to catch him, flouting with disdain the false lures of the anglers and avoiding with crafty wisdom the fish traps of the hunters. By the time that fate, in the shape of a more powerful member of the wild kindreds, overtakes the trout—as indeed it seems to overtake all of the lesser wild folk—the big fish has become fixed in the reader's affections, and his untimely demise causes more than a fleeting regret. Just how his end came the author has told in a style graphic and picturesque.

"One crisp autumn morning, when leaves were falling all over the surface of the pool, and insects were few, and a fresh tang in the water was making him active and hungry, the big trout was swimming hither and thither about his domain instead of lying lazily in his deep lair. He chanced to be over in the shallows near the grassy shore, when he saw at the upper end of the pool a long, dark body slip noiselessly into the water. It was not unlike the mink in form, but several times larger. It swam with a swift movement of its forefeet, while its hind legs stretched out behind with the tail twisted powerfully, like a big sculling oar. Its method, indeed, combined the advantages of that of the quadruped and that of the fish. The trout saw at once that here was a foe to be dreaded, and he lay quite still against a stone, trusting to escape the bright eyes of the stranger.

"But the stranger, as it happened, was hunting, and the stranger was an otter. The big trout was just such quarry as he sought, and his bright eyes, peering restlessly on every side, left no corner of the pool uninvestigated. They caught sight of the master's silver and vermilion sides, his softly waving, gay-colored fins.

"With a dart like that of the swiftest of fish, the stranger shot across the pool. The trout darted madly toward his lair. The otter was close upon him, missing him by a fin's breadth. Frantic now with terror, the trout shot up stream toward the broken water. But the otter, driven not only by his forefeet but by that great combined propeller of his hind legs and tail working like a screw, swam faster. Just at the edge of the broken water he overtook his prey. A set of long, white teeth went through the trout's backbone. There was one convulsive twist, and the gay-colored fins lay still, the silver and vermilion body hung limp from the captor's jaws."

In an interesting preface Mr. Roberts disclaims any pretensions that the stories are other than fiction. Those which treat of a single incident are true literally, he says. And while this can not be claimed for the longer sketches, where the story follows the career of the wild creatures through considerable intervals of time or space, the truth is of another kind. He says:

"If a writer has, by temperament, any sympathetic understanding of the wild kindreds; if he has any intimate knowledge of their habits, with any sensitiveness to the infinite variations of their personalities; and if he has chanced to live much among them during the impressionable periods of his life, and so become saturated in their atmosphere and their environment; then he may hope to make his most elaborate piece of animal biography not less true to nature than his transcript of an isolated fact."

On the other hand, Mr. Roberts is careful to disclaim any elaboration of the psychological processes and of the motives of his dumb acquaintances. These processes, he declares, are so simple, so obvious, in comparison with those of man, their actions flowing directly from springs of impulse, that, as a rule, it is an easy matter to predicate the motives under which they may be acting.

An additional charm to this book lies in Mr. Bull's many faithful and graphic illustrations, which, in a fashion all their own, tell the story of the wild life, illuminating and supplementing the pen pictures of the author.

IS RUSSIA ON THE ROAD TO NATIONAL PERDITION?

RUSSIA: Her Strength and Her Weakness. By Wolf von Schierbrand, Ph.D. Cloth, 304 pp. Price, $1.60 net. G. P. Putnam & Sons.

IN this book, which is a study of the present conditions of the Russian Empire, with an analysis of its resources and a forecast of the future, the author contends that Russia, by pursuing her present policy of foreign aggression and of utter disregard of internal needs, is on the road to "national perdition." The problem as here stated seems a gigantic one, and in its solution for weal or wo Dr. Von Schierbrand foresees the solution of the whole problem of our modern civilization. When a few years ago he visited Russia he made the observations which are included in this timely volume. Owing to a system of territorial expansion which has taxed the resources of the central Government to the straining point, the internal needs of the empire have been so far neglected that, unless the necessary reforms are speedily instituted, the whole fabric of government must crumble and collapse. In the heterogeneous and unassimilated races that inhabit the Asiatic provinces, the author sees a constant and growing menace, which will find its opportunity in the weakness of the Czar. In European Russia, on the other hand, he sees evidences of bureaucratic mismanagement that spell ruin and disintegration. Among these are: the universal pauperization of the peasant class; the stationary condition of the population; the increasing exhaustion of Russia's "black-earth belt," once the nucleus of her greatness, which forebodes eventual and lasting famine; the unsound financial policy and the monopolistic administration of M. de Witte, to which is largely due the stagnation of the interior trade; the continued system of centralization, which leaves the far-outlying dependencies misgoverned and impoverished; and the persistent persecution of the non-Russian population, who, thereby alienated, are ripe for revolution. Also the condition of morals and of the church Dr. Von Schierbrand thinks most deplorable. The Russian masses, he says, are characterized by a "mollusc-like flabbiness" which offers little resistance to vice and crime. There is here no hope, no clear consciousness of will. The breath of initiative has been smothered by ages of oppression.

The historical causes for this appalling condition are also clearly set forth. The author has studied Russian history well, and surely if things are really as he saw them his conclusions are inevitable. But it is to be hoped that to his opinion, tho fortified by specialists and by documentary evidence, a more hopeful view may be opposed. A crushing defeat for Russia, thinks the writer, would be a severe tho salutary lesson. It would curb the Russian jingo spirit and overthrow the men drunk with external aggressiveness who are responsible for her present retrograde government. In this event also Russia would become "imbued with a spirit of healthy repentance for past misdeeds" and would be in the proper mood to begin those internal reforms necessary for her salvation.

The nature of these reforms is discussed intelligently and at length. The principal one, which includes a thousand others, is provincial and local autonomy. Naturally the author, who is a Harvard professor, can see no parallel between Russia and the United States. In the former the forces are entirely concentrated in the hands of the Government—while the people both collectively and individually are ignored; in the latter the controlling power is in the hands of the people themselves. In the one all initiative and individual enterprise is "killed in the bud"; in the other each member of the commonwealth is encouraged to educate himself to a higher ideal and to a broader realization. It is the contrast between a republic and an autocracy. The two methods are irreconcilable, and the time has come in the world's civilization when the one-man power must die.

In view of the facts here adduced—the weakness of the Czar, the lack of cohesion in the various departments of Government and the increasing dissensions among the ministers—one can not but conclude that the Russian Empire is moribund. The blight of the scepter can not long rest upon this nation where, despite ages of misrule, are yet to be found some of the most enlightened spirits of our time. These, moreover, are ready to lead the forces to overthrow, and able also from the ruins to build a greater and rejuvenated Russia which shall attain all that has been denied to the old. The course of the present war surely seems to vindicate Dr. Von Schierbrand's conclusions.

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The Money Makers of Advertising and Their Large Earnings

W. P. BOTTOLFSON, Winona, Minn., after completing the Powell System, wrote the Wingold Flour advertising for a year, and is to-day with Philadelphia's largest advertising agency.

ROY LATTA, Cedar Rapids, Ia., became advertising manager of Lyman Bros.' large store. To-day he is department head of a great St. Louis establishment.

GRANT MOTT, Cedar Rapids, Ia., completed the Powell System last March and began writing ads. locally. To-day advertising manager of Henderson Carpet Mfg. Co., Philadelphia.

ERNEST F. GARDNER Aurora, Mo., head of the Gardner Commons Co., advertising specialists, is but another example of what the Powell System is doing for bright people.

By GEORGE H. POWELL

THE unbounded interest that is to-day being manifested in the science and practice of modern advertising is due to a revolution in merchandising methods.

This wonderful revolution began only a few short years ago, and it has accomplished so much lasting good that manufacturers and merchants in large and small places alike are now fully awake as to future possibilities, and are therefore seeking in every way to profit by more and better advertising.

THE LITERARY DIGEST readers have for the most part noted the vast increase in the advertising carried in the magazines and local papers, but probably comparatively few have given much thought to that phase which means the employment of an army of young men and women as writers of advertising at good salaries.

And as long as America continues to expand commercially—as long as new capital finds investment in new enterprises—just so long will the demand for trained ad writers increase.

Notwithstanding the fact that scores of ad. writers have been trained to fill high-salaried positions, yet the demand for *good* ad. men and women cannot be met—a condition that must of necessity exist for years to come.

Several years ago when I established the Powell System of Instruction, I did so at the suggestion of noted advertising men who saw the need of really expert teaching, and it is my purpose to touch upon the results achieved by former students, and briefly point out why I have been so successful.

This may mean everything to those who have common-school educations and a real determination to win the big prizes offered in the greatest business of the twentieth century—to those who wish to qualify for positions from $25 to $100 a week, and more.

I am probably safely within facts when I say that no other business can be so thoroughly and satisfactorily taught by correspondence as advertising writing. I am also equally truthful in saying that the Powell System is in a class by itself—in its conception of possibilities, in its completeness and simplicity, and in its unquestioned superiority in developing those who begin without previous knowledge of advertising.

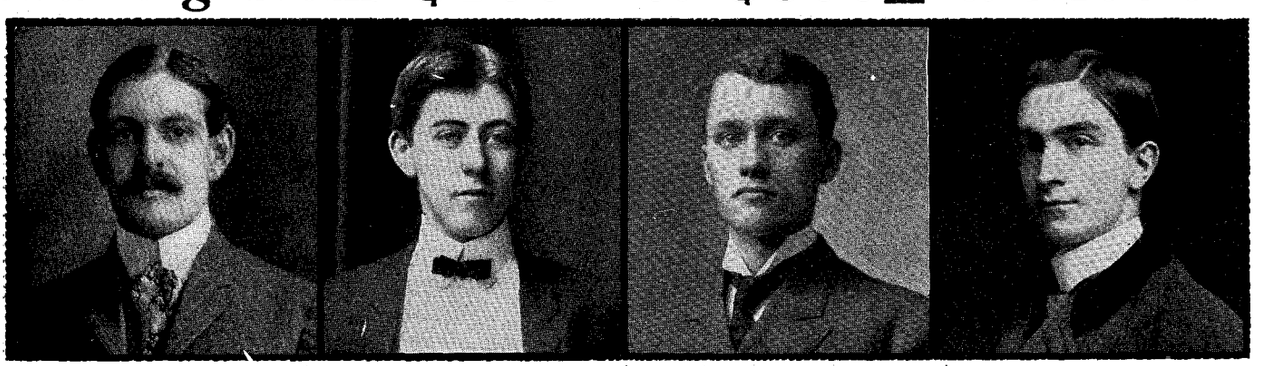
Many have written me saying "I read of so many prominent advertising experts who endorse your System; I have never had experience." Now while I have possibly received far more testimonials from now noted ad. writers than all other advertising instructors combined, yet every one of my stanch supporters began as a Powell student with only a keen, bright mind, and a desire to be somebody—and my instruction is designed to appeal only to this class.

Two of my former students have been for some time employed in the largest advertising agency in America; another is manager of a leading advertising agency in Buffalo, and his employers personally wrote me a cordial letter of public endorsement. One student went to St. Louis about a year ago as assistant advertising manager in the largest jewelry house, and three months later was promoted to the full managership, where he has given absolute satisfaction, and after some twenty others had been tried and discharged. What more splendid endorsement could I offer in support of the Powell System?

The young man or woman who is looking for betterment will be interested in the portraits of a few of the notable Powell graduates, whose pronounced success have furnished inspiration to others who have their way to make.

And in conclusion I can only suggest that all who want to double their salary and business men who want to double their profits should send for my free prospectus.

Making from $100.00 to $800.00 a Month



E. J. RINGUEBERG, Buffalo, N.Y.

Mr. Ringueberg graduated from the Powell System less than a year ago. To-day he is manager of the advertising agency of H. J. Clark Co. His employers have reason for endorsing his instructor.

C. C. GREEN, Dayton, O.

Mr. Green is a member of the H. G. Art Co. and earns many times his salary as drug clerk, a position the Powell System found him in. Shows what ambition and good instruction will accomplish.

J. A. BRAINARD, New York

Little need be said as to Mr. Brainard's success as advertising manager of Brill Bros., the large New York clothiers. He keeps their four stores humming with increasing trade.

CHAS. W. FARRAR, Rochester, N. Y.

Mr. Farrar is doing some of the best retail advertising work in the East. For a year advertising manager of Beadle & Sherbourne's great department store, he has attracted universal attention.

My elegant Prospectus, the most explanatory of its kind, I will mail free if you ask for it. Address me:

GEORGE H. POWELL, 1355 TEMPLE COURT, NEW YORK

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

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Current Events.

Foreign.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.

September 5.—Advices from Mukden say that troops there are being sent north, and that preparations are being made to evacuate the town. The Russian imperial train has been made ready for a long journey, and the report is revived that the Czar will go to the front.

September 6.—General Kuropatkin continues his northward retreat, harassed flank and rear by the Japanese. The Japanese closely pursuing the Russian rear guard occupy Yentai. The British cruiser *Forte* delivers the Russian orders to the *Smolensk* and the *St. Petersburg* off Zanzibar; the Russian commanders said they would return to Europe.

September 7.—The bulk of the Russian forces is reported to be near Mukden. A despatch from Tokyo says that great quantities of food and ammunition were saved from the flames by Japanese at Liao-Yang.

September 8.—General Kuropatkin reports that his whole army have reached Mukden without the loss of a gun. He reports that Kuroki's army is twenty-seven miles eastward of the railroad and that Oku's army is twenty miles to the west of the railroad. This is interpreted to mean that the Japanese are attempting to envelop and crush the Russians north of Mukden. The Russian War Office estimates that Kuropatkin lost about 17,000 men in the fighting at Liao-Yang. About 600 Japanese, according to a report from Port Arthur, were blown up by a land mine on September 1. St. Petersburg despatches say that the Russian army at the front is to be reorganized, probably by the formation of two armies, with Kuropatkin as commander-in-chief.

September 9.—Reports indicate that the Japanese have abandoned the attempt to cut off the Russian retreat, and that Kuropatkin's army has reached Mukden in safety. Advices from Mukden say that the evacuation of the city is going on, and that the Japanese have not crossed the Hun River. Russia agrees to reimburse the owners of two captured British colliers.

September 10.—Rumors are current that the Russians are continuing their retreat north from Mukden. The Japanese are preparing for a renewed assault on Port Arthur.

September 11.—The Baltic fleet sails from Cronstadt bound for the Far East. The Japanese place their losses at Liao-Yang at 17,500. The Russian converted cruiser *Lena* arrives at San Francisco, in need of repairs.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

September 7.—Prince Sviatolate-Nirsky is selected to succeed the late M. Plehve as Russian Minister of the Interior.

It is reported that the Paraguay rebels have captured Villa Encarnacion, and the fall of the Government is considered probable.

September 8.—The Pope receives the first French pilgrimage since the conflict with the Vatican.

September 9.—Colonel Younghusband and the Tibetan officials sign a treaty at Lhassa; the British expedition will return to India.

September 11.—Anti-Jewish riots occur at Rovno and Smela, in Russia, many persons being wounded and houses and shops pillaged.

Domestic.

POLITICAL.

September 5.—Jefferson Davis, Democrat, is re-elected governor of Arkansas by 4,000 plurality.

September 6.—The Republicans sweep Vermont by a majority of 31,500.

Henry G. Davis, Democratic Vice-Presidential candidate, and his brother, Col. Thomas B. Davis, each contributed $50,000 to the Democratic campaign fund.

Senator Fairbanks addresses a large meeting in Brunswick, Me.

A banquet of Democratic editors is held in New York.

September 8.—Democratic editors from various parts of the country visit Judge Parker; the Judge declares that the Republican sweep in Vermont is a warning to Democrats.

Senator Fairbanks opens the Republican campaign in Connecticut by a speech at Hartford.

September 10.—It is announced that Judge Parker will not come to New York City to take charge of the national campaign.

Henry G. Davis visits Chairman Taggart in New York.

September 11.—President Roosevelt's formal letter of acceptance of the nomination for the Presidency is made public.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

September 5.—The war maneuvers are begun on the historic field of Bull Run.

An Encyclopædia,

like a newspaper, is useless as soon as it is out of date. There is so much that is new in the world's progress of which men must know, that they have a right to demand that their reference books shall tell them of it.

¶ Despite the enormous work and cost of compilation and publication, an encyclopædia must give the latest information if it is to be considered a standard work.

¶ So much has been added to the world's knowledge in every branch of human progress since the latest of the older encyclopædias was published, that reading, thinking, and working people hail with pleasure an encyclopædia that is wholly new, newly written from A to Z, and edited by the best equipped men for the purpose in America.

¶ THE NEW INTERNATIONAL ENCYCLOPÆDIA is a reference work *just completed*, including all that the older encyclopædias contain which is useful, and adding all that is new, making it beyond comparison the *most complete, accurate, and comprehensive encyclopædia in the English language.*

¶ Though so lately completed, the publishers have received thousands of commendatory letters from men of note in the literary, scientific, educational, and business world; men whose life-work is such that they must know and use the best reference work extant; men who would scorn to write what they do not feel to be true.

¶ If such men find the new International the one satisfactory encyclopædia, will it not prove so to you? We will send you a booklet full of such statements if you desire it.

¶ The Editors-in-Chief are: Daniel Coit Gilman, LL.D., President Johns Hopkins University (1876–1902), President of Carnegie Institution; Harry Thurston Peck, Ph.D., L.H.D., Professor in Columbia University; Frank Moore Colby, M.A., Late Professor in New York University.

¶ While THE NEW INTERNATIONAL ENCYCLOPÆDIA is newer, better, and more complete than any other, *it is yet so low in price that any one can afford to own it.*

¶ *The entire set of 17 volumes will be sent you on payment of a ridiculously small sum that you may examine it for yourself.*

¶ Test it for yourself, compare it with the older ones before you buy, then buy that which best supplies your need. The history and description of this great work of 17 royal octavo volumes, with 16,182 pages treating 67,097 separate subjects, with sample pages, full-page illustrations and other matter necessary to form an opinion of its value, are given in a splendid 80-page book which we will send postpaid for the asking.

DODD, MEAD & COMPANY
372 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

SEND US THIS COUPON AT ONCE OR A COPY OF IT.

DODD, MEAD & CO.
New York:

Please send, without cost to me, the handsome book describing THE NEW INTERNATIONAL ENCYCLOPÆDIA and containing specimen pages, colored illustrations, maps and information regarding price and easy-payment plan.

Name.....

Post-Office.....

No. 28—L. D. State.....

10 BEAUTIFUL PICTURES
FREE

If you do not own a complete set of Shakespeare's Works, or if you own one that is not thoroughly up-to-date and satisfactory, we will send you on request ten beautiful pictures of Shakespeare's heroines. These pictures are printed in colors on heavy plate paper, and bear no printing. They are most appropriate for framing or decorative purposes. We make this offer to enable us to send you information about our new edition of Shakespeare's works, which is generally considered to be the best ever published at a moderate price. In writing enclose 6c. (silver or stamps) to pay postage and wrapping; refunded if you are not satisfied. Address Dept. S.

THE UNIVERSITY SOCIETY, 92 Fifth Ave., New York

Boody, McLellan & Co.
Bankers
57 BROADWAY, NEW YORK
Members of the New York Stock Exchange

ORDERS EXECUTED FOR CASH OR ON MARGIN
Interest allowed on deposits subject to cheque

BRANCH OFFICES
Albany Poughkeepsie New Haven
Bridgeport and Brooklyn

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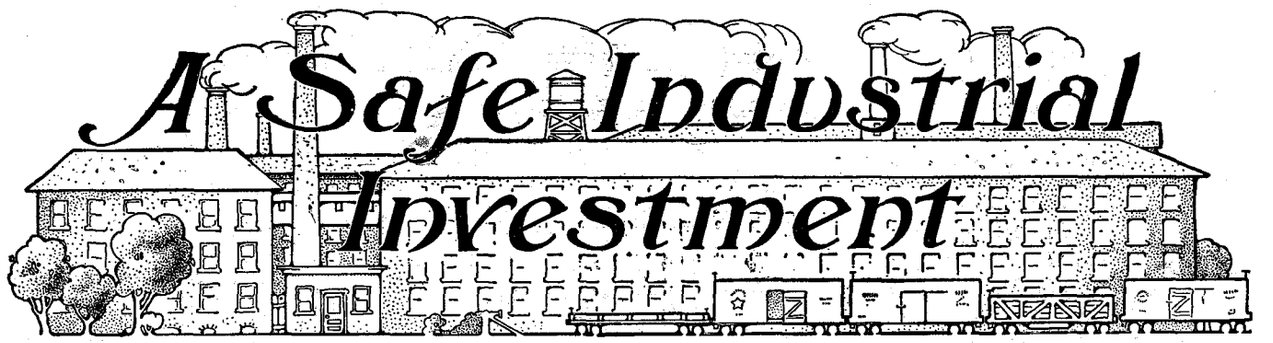

In a Manufacturing Enterprise, the Future Prospects of Which are Based Upon Its Demonstrated Success in Past Years.

This is a 7% Investment.

We state this at the start for two reasons: First, because the interest paid is one of the most important things in regard to an investment, and second, because we know that some conservative investors will be inclined to look askance at this high rate, and we want to overcome such prejudice first of all.

There is, of course, no actual reason why a high rate of interest should not be as safe as a low rate. We know that the profits in some businesses are larger than in others. We know, too, that there are to-day many perfectly sound investments which pay as high as twelve per cent. upon the par value of their stocks. What is absolutely essential is that the investment shall have a solid bottom. The seven per cent. on our preferred stock is a conservative guarantee of a company that has never failed in anything, and is backed by a business of over fifty years' standing. This seven per cent. is based on the earnings of the company during past years.

Following are the facts about our proposition:

The investment that we offer is twenty-five hundred shares of the seven per cent. preferred stock of The Pennsylvania Soap Company, at $100 per share, par value. With each share of the preferred stock sold we will give as a bonus one share of the common stock, par value $25.

The total value of the preferred shares offered is $250,000, which is fifty per cent. of the amount which *we* have already invested in *cash*. In other words, we have invested $500,000 of our own money before asking a dollar of outside money, and the total amount of outside money that we ask for is but half of what we ourselves have put in this business.

We have two large factories at most advantageous points of distribution: one at Lascaster, Pa., one at Buffalo, N. Y.

We have more than $1,500,000 worth of orders at command. There is behind this business the cumulative force of fifty-five years' uninterrupted success.

We have a highly efficient manufacturing system, a perfected sales department, and an effective advertising method. During the past year we have been pushing two of our three leading staples, and are now arranging to push the third. The two articles which we refer to are Miller's Soap (made with Naptha) and Miller's Powerine.

Miller's Soap is the only soap made by the old-fashioned, honest method of boiling, in which naphtha is introduced. All other naphtha soaps are cold mixed, imperfectly blended, and may be used only with cold water. Miller's Soap may be used with either warm or cold water, giving it a great advantage over all others. We enable the retailer to sell a large cake for five cents.

Miller's Powerine is the perfect soap powder. It contains ammonia combined with the soap by a secret process belonging to us. As to its popularity, there is only one soap powder that exceeds the sales of Miller's Powerine, and that has been exploited a lifetime by a fortune in advertising. A big package of Miller's Powerine retails for five cents.

The third article is Dr. Raub's Medicated Cutaneous Soap. This soap is the production of a dermatologist who devoted the greater part of thirty years to its perfection. Though comparatively this is a twenty-five cent soap, our efficient manufacturing system enables us to produce it at a figure permitting it to be retailed at ten cents. When, as is our intention, this soap is brought to the attention of the women of the country through the high-class periodicals, we believe it will be a success of the same kind as Miller's Soap and Powerine.

While these three products are, as we have said, our leading staples we manufacture hundreds of other brands of soaps and many perfumes to meet the demands of the retail drug and grocery trade, as well as many special brands for large department and chain stores, for hotels, railroads, etc.

We export to twenty-seven countries.

Our business as a whole has increased more than fifty per cent. in one year, which growth is entirely due to prudent management, personal energy, and persistent, intelligent advertising.

The advertising which we have done in New York City has brought letters from dealers in all the large cities east of the Mississippi and north of the Carolinas, urging advertising and organization for our products in their cities. So it will be readily seen that there already exists, in embryo, an enormous demand for our goods outside of our cultivated territory. We do not need or want more capital to prosecute our business on its present scale. What we do want this money for is to provide for the growth of our business. We have paid seven per cent. on our present amount of stock with our present facilities. With increased facilities we can more readily pay seven per cent. on the increased amount of stock, because we can increase our production in more than direct ratio to the increase in stock.

If you deposit money in bank at two, three, or even four per cent., or if you are investing in "trust fund" securities, while this seven per cent. opportunity is in sight, you do yourself an injustice, even without considering the certainty of advance in price on The Pennsylvania Soap Company's stock. Accumulations on $100 at seven per cent. in twenty years would be $387, as against $180 at three per cent. But in the bank at three per cent. the value of the principal would remain stationary.

We desire to distribute our stock among a large number of investors rather than to concentrate it among a few, for the reason that we believe every stockholder will be in a sense a salesman for our goods. We especially solicit subscriptions of $100, $200, and up to $500.

In event of stockholders wishing to sell, The Pennsylvania Soap Company will undertake the reselling of the stock at any time.

We will send upon request a booklet giving full information about us, our goods, and our proposition.

We will also send without charge samples of Miller's Soap, Miller's Powerine, and Dr. Raub's Medicated Cutaneous Soap, so that you may practically demonstrate the worth of these goods. Or, if our statements in this announcement have satisfied you of the safety, soundness, and great possibilities of this investment, fill out and mail to us coupon below and take advantage of the special offer of the common stock bonus.

Otherwise write or call upon us. In fact, we especially invite all prospective investors to call upon us personally and see our great plant. As to the financial standing of this company, we refer you to Dun, Bradstreets, The Lancaster Trust Company, Lancaster, Pa., The Union Trust Company, Lancaster, Pa. (Registrars of this stock).

Address all communications to

J. G. MILLER, Treasurer
THE PENNSYLVANIA SOAP COMPANY, Lancaster, Pa.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES
THE PENNSYLVANIA SOAP COMPANY
LANCASTER, PA.

..... *1904.*

Mr. J. G. MILLER, Treasurer,
Lancaster, Pa.

Dear Sir:

Enter my name for.....shares of the 7 per cent. Preferred Stock of The Pennsylvania Soap Company at one hundred dollars ($100) a share. I enclose my check for $....., being ten per cent. of the par value, and I agree to pay the remainder in three equal instalments in 30 days, 60 days and 90 days respectively.

It is understood that this subscription, when completed, will entitle me to a bonus of.....additional Shares of the Common Stock of the Company, fully paid and non-assessable.

It is further understood that all stock issued to me in pursuance of this subscription becomes dividend-bearing from the date of final payment; that is to say, will share in the first dividend declared by the Company pro rata from the date of issue.

Name.....
(Write given name in full.)

Full Address .....

.....

NOTE.—Where payments are made in full, the certificates of stock will be issued and delivered within ten days. Certificates will in all cases bear the date of the complete or final payment.

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September 6.— Typesetting machines are put in operation in the Government printing-office.

In the war maneuvers at Bull Run, the attacking army, under General Grant, is repulsed theoretically by General Bell's troops.

September 7.—General Grant wins the advantage in the maneuvers at Bull Run by turning General Bell's left flank.

New York foil fencers beat the representatives of Germany at the Olympic tournament at St. Louis.

A mob at Huntsville, Ala., lynches a negro after overpowering the militia.

September 8.— Prize awards are paid to Admiral Dewey, his officers and men, for the victory of Manila Bay.

Sir William Ramsey addresses the Society of Chemical Industry in New York.

The eighth International Geographic Congress opens in Washington.

September 9.— The maneuvers at Bull Run are ended; General Grant is declared the victor in the first series and General Bell in the second.

CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess-Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

THE ST. LOUIS PROBLEM-TOURNEY.

PRIZE-WINNING TWO-ERS.

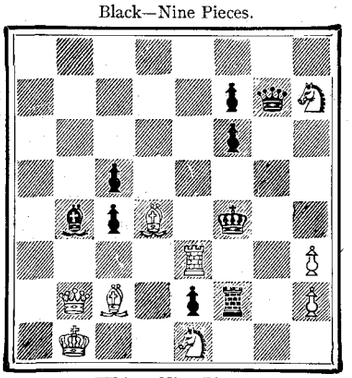
Problem 979.

FIRST PRIZE.

MOTTO: "De Goede Verwachting."

By F. VAN DYK, NEDERLAND.

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

8; 5pqS; 5p2; 2p5; 1bpB1k2; 4R2P; 1QB1pr1P; 1K2S3.

White mates in two moves.

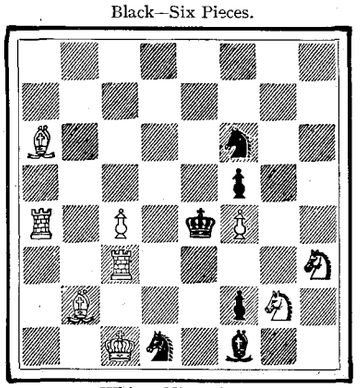
Problem 980.

SECOND PRIZE.

MOTTO: "Altiora Peto."

By H. L. HENRY, LONDON.

Black—Six Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

8; 8; B4s2; 5p2; R1P1kP2; 2R4S; 1B3pS1; 2Ks1b2.

White mates in two moves.

THE first step in the solution of the servant girl problem is a SOLUTION OF BORAX.

Everything can be washed easier and quicker and more thoroughly in BORAX-SOFTENED WATER. In the kitchen and laundry, in housecleaning; for the toilet and bath—everywhere you use soap and water, add a little Borax.

The wonderful power of Borax is due to a very simple law—it makes water soft. The purest and best is

20-MULE-TEAM BRAND *BORAX*

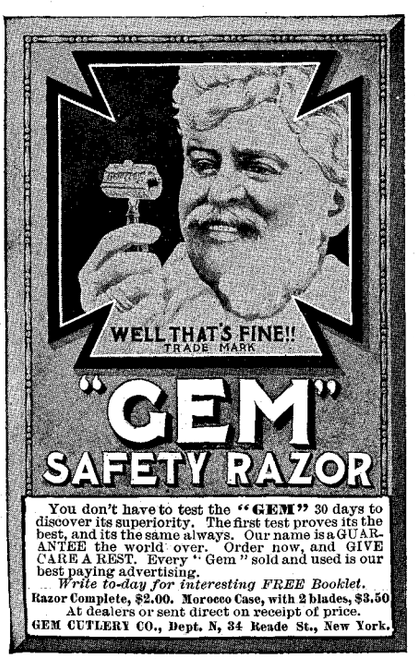
For sale at all drug and grocer stores in ¼, ½ and 1-lb. packages.

The famous "AMERICAN GIRL" PICTURES FREE to purchasers of 20-MULE-TEAM BORAX. Sent for POUND BOX TOP and 4c. in stamps.

PACIFIC COAST BORAX CO.

New York Chicago San Francisco

OTIS H. KEAN, INC., N. Y.



"GEM" SAFETY RAZOR

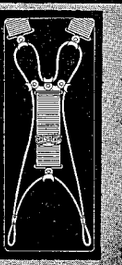
You don't have to test the "GEM" 30 days to discover its superiority. The first test proves its the best, and its the same always. Our name is a GUARANTEE the world over. Order now, and GIVE CARE A REST. Every "Gem" sold and used is our best paying advertising.

Write to-day for interesting FREE Booklet.

Razor Complete, $2.00. Morocco Case, with 2 blades, $3.50 At dealers or sent direct on receipt of price.

GEM CUTLERY CO., Dept. N, 34 Reade St., New York.

KLIPS Write for Price-List. H. H. Ballard, 327 Pittsfield, Mass.



Over Two Million Men

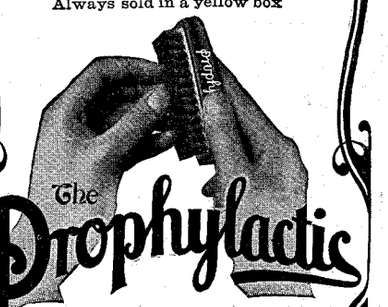
Seek relief annually from irritation and discomfort by wearing

PRESIDENT SUSPENDERS

The new "Lightweight" Model—2 ounces—is most popular for particular dressers and brain workers. Same President principle—same guarantee: Satisfaction, a new pair, or your money back. Any store 50c. and $1.00 or by mail for choicest patterns.

THE C. A. EDGARTON MFG. CO., Box 888, Shirley, Mass.

The Prophylactic Family:
Tooth—Hair—Nail—Military Brushes
Always sold in a yellow box



The Prophylactic Nail Brush

is made with pure selected bristles, forever secured in pure aluminum—chemically treated—solid wood back. Guaranteed not to split or crack in boiling water. Absolutely antiseptic and thoroughly serviceable.

Unlike all Others Made to Wear a Lifetime

Send for leaflet and learn more about it

Price, $1.00 at all dealers, or sent by mail—postage free

Florence Manufacturing Company

14 Pine Street, Florence, Mass., U.S.A.

WILLIAMS' SHAVING STICK

"The Shaver's Joy."

Creamy—comforting.

Williams' Shaving Sticks, Shaving Tablets, Toilet Waters, Talcum Powder, Jersey Cream Toilet Soap, etc., sold everywhere

Write for booklet "How to Shave"

THE J. B. WILLIAMS CO.
GLASTONBURY, CONN.

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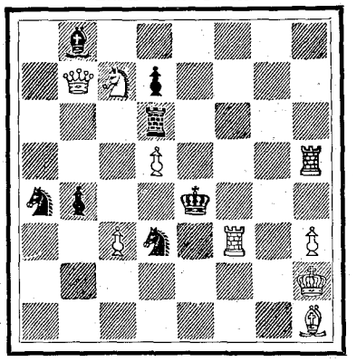
Problem 981.

FIRST HONORABLE MENTION.

MOTTO: "The Soul of Witchery."

By ARTHUR CHARLICK, AUSTRALIA.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

1 b 6; 1 Q S p 4; 3 r 4; 3 P 3 R; s p 2 k 3; 2 P s 1 R 1 P; 7 K; 7 B.

White mates in two moves.

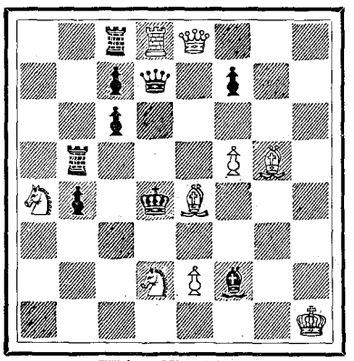
Problem 982.

SECOND HONORABLE MENTION.

MOTTO: "Philomela."

By F. GAMAGE, WESTBORO, MASS.

Black—Nine Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

2 r R Q 3; 2 p q 1 p 2; 2 p 5; 1 r 3 P B 1; S p 1 k B 3; 8; 3 S P b 2; 7 K.

White mates in two moves.

The Judge's Report.

ST. LOUIS, August 29, 1904.

Mr. X. Hawkins,
Springfield, Mo.

Dear Sir: I have examined the twenty-three two-move problems, competing for prizes in The Louisiana Purchase and Seventh American Chess-Congress Problem-Tourney, and I find as follows:

One problem, no solution.

One problem, mate on the move.

Eleven problems, unmeritorious, and not up to ordinary publication-standard.

I award First Prize to "De Goede Verwachting."

This problem has a good initial-move, and the six

Art-Lovers Society

Copies of Master Paintings

An Offer Saving Over One Half

LIST OF SUBJECTS

comprising the set

Size of each mounted, 20 x 25 inches

1. THE HAYWAIN. *By Constable.*
2. THE HORSE FAIR. *By Rosa Bonheur.*
3. SPRING. *By Corot.*
4. THE GLEANERS. *By Millet.*
5. THE MILL. *By Ruysdael.*
6. DANCE OF THE NYMPHS. *By Corot.*
7. SHEEP IN SNOW STORM. *By Schenck.*
8. PRINCE OF NASSAU. *By Van Dyck.*
9. THE LIFE BOAT. *By G. Haquette.*
10. DUCHESS OF DEVONSHIRE. *By Gainsborough.*

After supplying our members and patrons we have left on hand a few sets of our superb reproductions of famous paintings done in carbon-tint. These sets we have decided to use as a means of bringing us in touch with art lovers and persons who appreciate artistic things generally. The entire set at once will be

SENT ON APPROVAL

If Found Satisfactory After Receipt of Picture Send $1

And $1 a month thereafter for 5 months.

EACH picture is prepared for framing on mounts especially made for them or can be used unframed, a custom now much in vogue. They will make splendid gifts for weddings or birthdays, etc. The originals are conceded the ten most famous paintings in existence. Inferior copies sell in art shops for $5.00 each copy.

FREE If you mail us the blank opposite at once, we will mount the entire set on art boards and include in your package two additional pictures, the best we ever issued, mounted 20 x 25 inches (formerly sold for $3.00) each free of expense.

ART LOVERS SOCIETY, 1135 Broadway New York

Send on approval a Set of Ten Copies of Master Paintings mounted, and the two extra pictures free. If satisfactory, I agree to pay $1 within five days and $1 a month thereafter for five months. If not satisfactory will return them within five days.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

1. d. 5

RECORDS THAT ARE TO LAST

SHOULD BE WRITTEN WITH

CARTER'S WRITING FLUID

25% MORE INCOME Without Speculation

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS & LOAN CO. 5% PER ANNUM

$25 upward, withdrawable on 30 days' notice.

Investments bear earnings from day received to day withdrawn.

Supervised by New York Banking Department.

RESTRICTED loans on bond and mortgage to thrifty home buyers who pay all interest and part principal monthly. That is the way the funds of our clients are invested; and 11 years' constant growth of assets, surplus and profits indicates the measure of success achieved. We reinvest your 4% funds at a rate paying you 5% per annum for every day we have them, increasing their earning power 25%. Write for particulars and testimonials.

Assets, . . . $1,700,000
Surplus and Profits, $160,000

Industrial Savings and Loan Co.
1139 Broadway, New York.

TITlebat mouse

If ever there was a "queer bird" with a queer name "Titlebat Titmouse" was *one*; yet Dr. Samuel Warren made his cleverest hit when he so named the "hero" of his famous novel "Ten Thousand a Year." It is no more than fitting that in the republication of this masterpiece "Titlebat Titmouse" should lend his name to be the title of the book. Cyrus Townsend Brady has edited the novel for the multitude of present-day readers that were "too young" to read it when it first sent the public into a perfect craze of excitement and enthusiasm. Will Crawford has made it still more delightful with his many inimitable drawings, and it can now be bought in the handsome new edition for $1.50.

"The story is irresistible."—*Boston Ideas.*

"A veritable masterpiece."—*New York Times.*

"Not surpassed by anything in the 'Pickwick Papers.'"—*Thomas Bailey Aldrich.*

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York

RAPID DUPLICATING

pays anybody whose time has commercial value, when 3, 10, 20, 30 and more exact copies of forms, letters (pen or typewritten) are needed. Practical, indestructible, simple process, preferable to Hektograph, gelatin-coated devices. Saves its cost at every using.

If interested write for FREE INFORMATION stating your requirements. Don't delay this!

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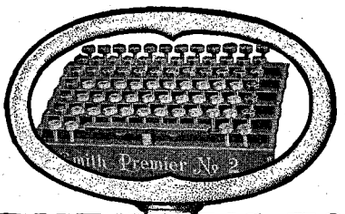

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C. D. P. HAMILTON.

Solution of Problems.

No. 967.

Leading variations:

1. K—R sq / P—K 5 2. Kt—K 3 / P x Kt 3. B—R 2 / Any 4. P—Kt 7, mate

No. 968.

Author's solution: B—R 6.
Second Solution: B x Q B P, followed by R—Q sq.

No. 969.

Leading variations:

1. B—Kt 3 / R x B 2. Q x B P / P x Q 3. R—K R 7, mate

1. ..... / P x B 2. Q—R 6 / P x Q 3. R—Q R 7, mate

No. 970. Key-move: Q—K 4.

Solved by the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; O. Würzburg, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; W. Runk, Highland Falls, N. Y.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; E. N. K., Harrisburg, Pa.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; the Rev. W. Rech, Kiel, Wis.; S. W. Bampton, Philadelphia; B. Alten, Elyria, O.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; N. D. Waffle, Salt Springville, N. Y.; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; J. V. Streed, Cambridge, Ill.; R. H. Ramsey, Germantown, Pa.

967, 968, 969: E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; L. Goldmark, Paterson, N. J.

968: Miss J. Houston, Troutville, Va.

968, 970: E. Bortin, University of Pennsylvania; Dr. E. W. Slusher, Kansas City, Mo.; T. Unsworth, New York City.

969, 970: "Arata," New York City; B. Alton, Elyria, O.

970: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; W. D. L. Robbins, New York City; Z. G., Detroit; W. W. Williams, Hyde Park, Mass.; E. A. Kusel, Oroville, Cal.; A. V. Milholland, Baltimore; C. L. Anders, Commerce, Tex.; Lyndon, Athens, Ga.; W. C. Clemo, Ironwood, Mich.; W. K. Greely, Boston; R. G. Eyrich, New Orleans.

Comments (967): "Subtle piece of strategy"—G. D.; "The best of the series"—J. G. L.; "A piquant idea cleverly rendered"—F. G.; "One variation is beautiful; but the rest should go on the scrap-heap"—R. H. R.; "Brainy"—L. G.

969: "Not so good as others"—G. D.; "Not quite so easy as it looks"—Dr. J. H. S.; "Superb"—J. G. L.; "Rather loose jointed; but the play is fairly good"—F. G.

970: "Good, but easy"—G. D.; "A magnificent set, individually and collectively"—W. R.; "A fine set"—W. R.; "A pretty little position"—F. G.; "Meritorious"—L. G.

In addition to those reported, W. D. L. R. got 952, 954, 958, 960, 962; B. A., 962, 963, 965; T. U., 962, 963, 964; J. H. Cravens, Kansas City, Mo., and O. C. P., 962, 963.

No. 960.

We have been requested to give solution of No. 960 in detail.

1. Q—Q 8 / Q x Q 2. B—B 5 mate ..... 1. P—B 8(Kt)mate / Kt x Q 2.

In the note (September 3) giving the answer to 1 Q—Q 7, an error was made. It should read

1. ..... / K—Kt 3. The reason for the move 1 Q—Q 8 is now apparent.

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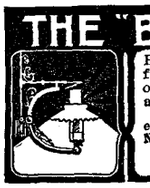

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McDONALD. White.	NAPIER. Black.	McDONALD. White.	NAPIER. Black.
1 P—K 4	P—Q B 4	16 B x B	Q x B
2 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—Q B 3	17 Q R-Kt sq	Q—Q 2
3 Kt—B 3	P—K Kt 3	18 P—B 5	R—K Kt sq
4 P—Q 4	P x P	19 Kt—K B 3	B—K 4
5 Kt x P	B—Kt 2	20 Kt-Kt 5 ch	K—Kt 2
6 B—K 3	P—Q 3	21 P x P	P x P
7 Q—Q 2	Kt—B 3	22 Kt—Q B 7	Q R—K B sq
8 P—B 3	B—Q 2	23 Kt (B 7)— K 6 ch	K—R sq
9 B—K 2	Q—B sq	24 Kt x R	R x Kt
10 Castles (Q R)	Castles	25 Q R—B sq	R—B 3
11 P—K Kt 4	R—Q sq	26 Kt—B 7 ch	K—Kt 2
12 P—K R 4	P—K R 4	27 Kt x B	Kt x Kt
13 P x P	Kt x P	28 B—Q 4	Q—Kt 4
14 Kt—Q 5	K—R sq	29 R x R	Kt x R
15 P—K B 4	B—Kt 5	30 Q—Kt 5	Q—R 4

Adjourned here. Afterward Mr. Napier resigned.

Russia vs. America.

French Defense.

TSCHIGORIN. White.	SHOWALTER. Black.	TSCHIGORIN. White.	SHOWALTER. Black.
1 P—K 4	P—K 3	22 Kt-B 2(c)	Kt—Kt 6
2 Q—K 2	P—Q B 4	23 R-Q Kt sq	Q x R P
3 P—K B 4	Kt—Q B 3	24 B—Q 2	Q R—Kt sq
4 Kt—K B 3	B—K 2	25 Q—Q sq	R—Kt 2
5 Kt—B 3	P—Q 4	26 Q—B 2	Kt x B
6 P—Q 3	Kt—B 3	27 Q x Kt	K R—Kt sq
7 P—K Kt 3	Castles	28 R—R sq	Q—Q 4 ch
8 B—Kt 2	B—Q 2	29 Kt—K 4	R x P (d)
9 Castles	Kt—Q 5	30 Q—Q sq	P—Q R 4
10 Q-Q sq(a)	Kt x Kt ch	31 Q—B 3	K—R sq
11 B x Kt	B—B 3	32 Q—R 3	K R—Kt 6
12 Q—K 2	Q—Kt 3	33 Q R-K sq	R—Q B 7
13 K—R sq	Q R—Q sq	34 K—Kt sq	P—R 5
14 P—K Kt 4	Q—R 3	35 R—B 3	P—K R 4
15 P—K 5	Kt—Q 2	36 P x P e. p.	R(Kt 6)-Kt 7
16 P—Kt 5	P—K Kt 3	37 R—Kt 3	P—R 6
17 Kt-Qsq(b)	P—Q 5	38 Kt—Kt 5	B x Kt
18 Kt—B 2	P—B 5	39 P x B	R—K B 7
19 Kt—Kt 4	P x P	40 P—R 7	P—R 7
20 P x P	Kt—B 4	41 R—Kt 4	Q x P
21 B x B	P x B	Resigns.	

(a) Kt x Kt is probably better at once.

(b) Q—Kt 2 would have been better; and if Black played P—Q 5, White could then play Kt—Q sq, followed by Kt—B 2 with a stronger game.

(c) There is no other move, as he must lose a Pawn or the exchange, and he has no time to attack on the King's side.

(d) Only a matter of time now; the extra Pawns win.

French Defense.

TSCHIGORIN. White.	FOX. Black.	TSCHIGORIN. White.	FOX. Black.
1 P—K 4	P—K 3	24 R—R 3	P—K R 4
2 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	25 R—Kt 3	Q R—K sq
3 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	26 R—Kt 6	K—Kt 2
4 B—K Kt 5	B—Kt 5	27 Kt x Kt ch	R x Kt
5 B—Q 3	P x P	28 R x Q Kt P ch	K—B 3
6 B x P	P—B 4	29 R—Q 7	P—K 6
7 Kt—K 2	P x P	30 R—Q sq	P—R 5
8 B x Kt	Q x B	31 R—B 3	P—Kt 4
9 Q x P	Q x Q	32 P x P ch	K x P
10 Kt x Q	P—B 4	(c)	
11 B—B 3 (a)	P—Q R 3	33 R—K sq	K—Kt 5
12 CastlesQR	B x Kt	34 R (K sq)— B sq	R—K B sq
13 P x B	K—B 2	35 P—B 4	P—B 5 (d)
14 K R-K sq	R—K sq	36 R—Q sq	R—B 4
15 R—K 3	P—K 4	37 P—B 3	R—K 5
16 B—Q 5 ch	K—B 3	38 K—B 2	R x P
17 P-KB 4(b)	P—K 5	39 R—Q 6	R(B 4)—B 4
18 Kt—B 3	Kt—Q 2	40 K—Kt 2	R—Kt 4 ch
19 Kt—Kt 5	Kt—B sq	41 K—B 2	R—R 5
20 B—B 7	R—K 2	Tschigorin forfeited game under the time limit rule (e).	
21 R—Q 6 ch	B—K 3		
22 B x B	Kt x B		
23 R—Kt 3	P—K Kt 3		

(a) B—Q 2 is better.

(b) It is almost the worst thing White can do to allow the advance of the King's Pawn.

(c) Black threatened P—Kt 5 followed by P—K 7, winning a Rook.

(d) Black has now the better game, White's Rooks being weak.

(e) A most awkward position in which to be pressed for time, yet there is apparently no chance for White to save the game.

Falkbeer Counter Gambit.

TSCHIGORIN. White.	DELMAR. Black.	TSCHIGORIN. White.	DELMAR. Black.
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	24 Q x B P	Q x Q
2 P—K B 4	P—Q 4	25 B x Q	B x R
3 Kt—K B 3	P x K P	26 B x Q R	B x P ch
4 Kt x P	B—Q 3	27 K x B	R x B
5 P—Q 4	Kt—K B 3	28 Kt—Q 5	B—Q 3
6 B—K 2	Castles	29 P—Q B 4	R—Q B sq
7 Castles	P—Q B 4	30 R—Q B sq	K—B 2
8 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—Q B 3	31 P—Q Kt 4	K—K 3
9 Kt x Kt	P x Kt	32 R—B 2	P—K R 3
10 B—K 3	Q—K 2	33 K—B 2	P—K Kt 4
11 K—R sq	B—Kt 2	34 K—K 3	R—K Kt sq
12 Q—K sq	K R—K sq	35 R—Q 2	R—Q sq
13 Q R—Q sq	Kt—Q 4	36 R—K Kt 2	R—K Kt sq
14 B—B 4	Kt x B	37 K—Q 4	R—Kt 2
15 Q x Kt	P x P	38 P—B 5	P x P
16 Q x Q P	B—B 2	39 P x B	R x R
17 P—Q R 3	K—B sq	40 Kt x P ch	K x P
18 Q—K 3	B—Q B sq	41 Kt x R	K—K 3
19 Q—K 2	P—K Kt 3	42 P—Kt 5	K—Q 3
20 Q R—K sq	P—K B 4	43 P—Q R 4	K—K 3
21 B—Kt 3	B—K 3	44 P—R 5	K—Q 3
22 B—R 4	Q—Q B 4	45 P—R 4	Resigns.
23 Q—R 6	B—B 5		

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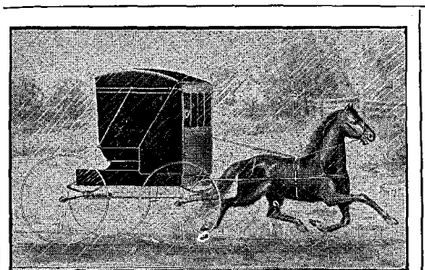

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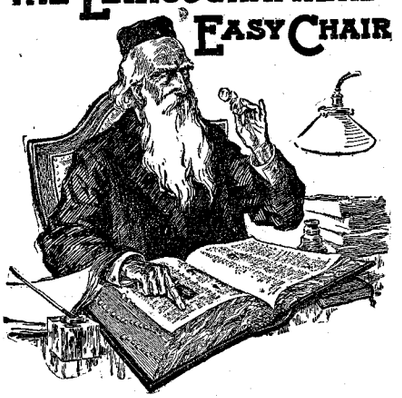

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"C. W. K.," Washington, D. C.—"(1) Is the proper name 'Marion' feminine or masculine? (2) In the name of Francis Marion Crawford, the author, is it a given name or a surname? (3) In the universally accepted expression, 'He is a friend of mine,' how do you parse 'friend' and 'mine'?"

(1) "Marion" is a family name; "Marian" is a feminine given or Christian name. (2) Francis Marion Crawford was named from Francis Marion, an American general in the Revolutionary war. (3) "Friend" is a noun in the nominative case, coming after the verb "is." "Mine" is a pronoun in the objective case, object of the preposition "of." "Of mine" in the sentence quoted above is an example of the so-called "double possessive."

"C. R. M.," New York.—"Please decide what composes a team of animals. Is the word 'team' used correctly to designate a single horse and vehicle or two horses and vehicle?"

A team consists of two or more beasts of burden harnessed together; also the animals with their harness or equipment and the vehicle to which they are attached. In statute law the word "team" usually denotes either one or two beasts of burden with their harness and the vehicle to which they are attached for use.

"L. A.," New York City.—"Which of the following sentences is correct: 'I told him the same that I told the butler,' or 'I told him the same as I told the butler'? Would the insertion of the word 'thing' after the word 'same' make any difference?"

"I told him the same *as* I told the butler" is correct. If the noun "thing" is supplied, "same" becomes an adjective and the sentence then should read: "I told him the same thing *that* I told the butler."

"W. A. S.," Mishawaka, Ind.—"What is 'cordite' and what is the origin of the name?"

"Cordite" is an explosive compound which consists of nitroglycerin and an absorbent or dope such as cotton-waste. The name is derived from "cord" (a string), from the elongated appearance of the grains.

"Fr. E. O.," Meinrad, Ind.—"Please inform me which is the authoritative pronunciation of 'Nice' in Asia Minor, where the first ecumenical council was held."

The ancient name of the village where the council was held was "Nicæa"; the modern name is "Iznik." The name "Nice," perhaps a corruption of "Nicæa" or from "Nicene" is pronounced either "nice" ("i" as in "ice") or "nees."

"H. R.," Raymond, Miss.—"(1) Can you tell me anything of 'Calanthe,' a name which I find in the title of a burial society, 'The Grand Court of Calanthe'? (2) Also, can you identify the plant 'copell' with its genus or family?"

(1) "Calanthe" was the betrothed wife of Pythias the Syracusan (see Banim, "Damon and Pythias"); but there is also a "Calantha," princess of Sparta, who died of a broken heart on hearing of the death of her father and of the assassination of her betrothed. For particulars see Ford's play "The Broken Heart." (2) "Copell," or more correctly "copal," of which there are Brazilian, Indian, Madagascan, and Mexican varieties, is a plant of the genus *Hymenæa* of the bean family, of which the courbaril, or the algaroba, is the best-known species.

"J. D. F.," Philadelphia, Pa.—A succession of nouns in the nominative case connected by the conjunction "and" requires a plural verb.

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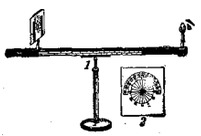
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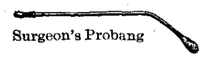
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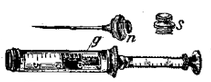
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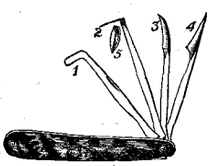
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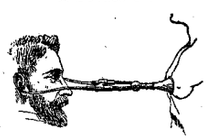
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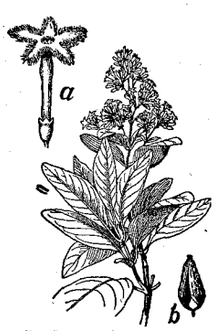

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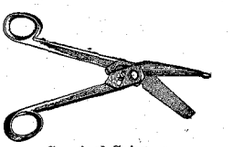
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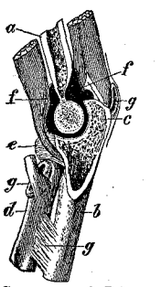

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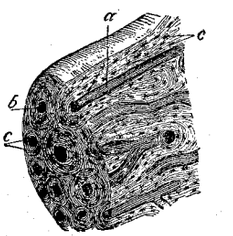

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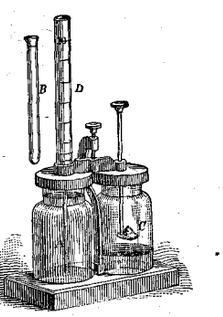

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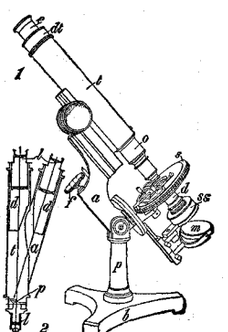

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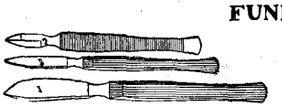
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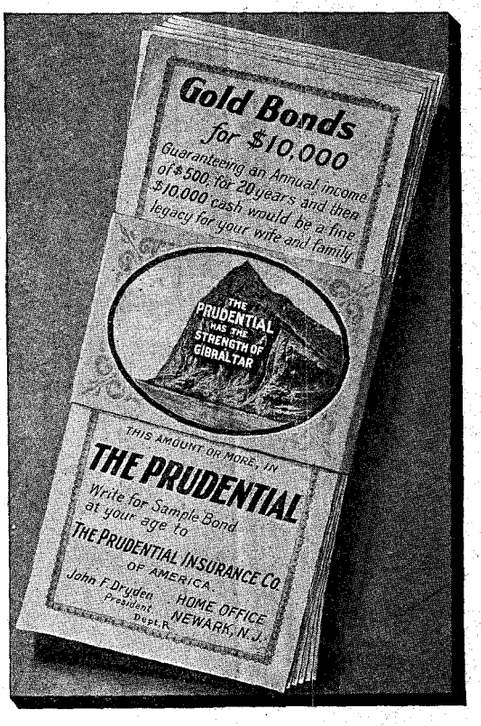
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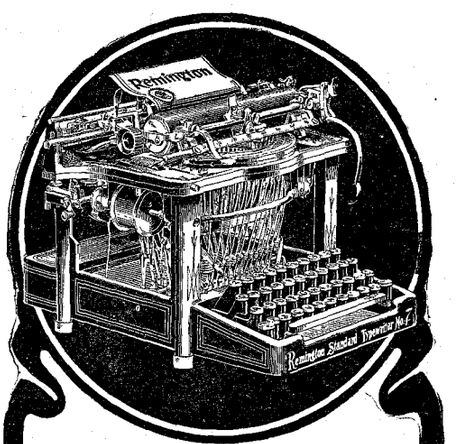

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